



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
22 April 1993

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Zaire

MPR Urges Break in Ties With U.S., France, Belgium

AB2104212093 Paris AFP in French 1830 GMT
21 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 21 Apr (AFP)—President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) has called on Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa's government to break diplomatic relations with the United States, France, and Belgium.

The MPR, which met on 21 April in Kinshasa, condemned these countries which "instead of supporting Zaire's democratic process, are stirring up hatred, division, and destruction and are infiltrating mercenaries and terrorists into the country to spark a civil war." The party also accused them of "pursuing a policy of neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, human contempt, and terrorism against Zaire." The MPR called on the Western governments to stop their interference in Zaire's domestic affairs.

Paris, Washington, and Brussels are planning a number of measures against President Mobutu, notably, freezing his foreign assets, diplomatic sources disclosed. The three governments have asked the Zairian leader to respect the current democratic process in his country. Moreover, the MPR has described the current meeting in Brussels on Zaire as a "shame," and has accused "certain stray Zairians" of "selling out" both their country and countrymen to usher in another slavery system in Zaire. [passage omitted]

Tshisekedi Envoy Meets Gabon's Bongo on Situation

AB2104181093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Excerpt] One of the objectives of Etienne Tshisekedi's government is to explain the situation prevailing in Zaire and to obtain the widest possible support for the solutions to be envisaged. Mr. Tshisekedi is one of the two prime ministers who are both claiming legitimacy in Zaire.

Alongside the mission currently being undertaken in Europe by the communications and tourism ministers, Mr. Tshisekedi has also decided to send another mission to Benin, Ghana, Niger, Senegal, Mali, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Gabon to be the first stage of this mission. The highlight of the trip to Gabon was the discussions held yesterday in Libreville between President Omar Bongo and Deputy Foreign Minister (Christian Badibangui). The two men discussed the troubled political situation and the risk of destabilization this represents for the central African subregion. President Bongo was also briefed about Mr. Tshisekedi's call to the United Nations to send a mediating force to Zaire to be responsible for returning soldiers to their barracks in order to enable the holding of free elections. Another request conveyed to the Gabonese president was Mr. Tshisekedi's intention to send a delegation to the next OAU summit. [passage omitted]

Tshisekedi Associates Reported Imprisoned

AB2104174593 Paris AFP in French 1905 GMT
19 Apr 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Apr (AFP)—About 10 people close to Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress Party are secretly being kept in the dungeons of the National Intelligence and Protection Service [SNIP], one of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's special services. This was reported by the Zairian Human Rights Organization (AZADHO).

These people, including two Army colonels and one former warrant officer, were arrested at their residences. This was disclosed in a document published by AZADHO. The organization said the detentions are "not sanctioned by law." AZADHO thinks that the arrests should be aimed at lending credence to the argument that there are Mobutu supporters who claim the opposition has formed armed groups and that the detained soldiers could be presented as cadres in charge of training these armed groups.

The SNIP dungeons were officially abolished in May 1990. Neither the radio nor the television have carried any reports on the arrests.

Ethiopia

Eritreans Register for Elections; Observers Arrive

EA2104220093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Over 1.2 million Eritreans residing at home and abroad are reported to have registered so far to take part in an internationally observed referendum which will take place from 23d to 25th April.

According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, Dr. Amare Tekle, the Eritrean referendum commissioner, told reporters that over 1,000 polling stations have been set up across Eritrea and that the UN has deployed a contingent of 120 observers to monitor the process of voting. He said more than 300 observers invited by the commission, as well as hundreds of journalists from around the world, were also on hand to witness the historic event which, he said, is expected to bring to an end 30 years of war and animosity between the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples. Dr. Amare said voters will be asked whether they support the emergence of an independent and sovereign Eritrea. He disclosed that the result of the referendum will be announced on 27th April by Mr. Samir Sambar, the head of the UN observer mission in Eritrea.

EPLF Leader Comments

EA2104215693 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Isayas Afewerki, Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) secretary general, says that the referendum is the culmination of the independence issue, which claimed the lives of many thousands Eritreans and did untold property damage. This is what Eritreans have eagerly awaited all their lives.

In an interview for UN journalists this morning, Mr. Isayas noted that the Eritrean referendum not only marks the end of the long war in the country, but will also inaugurate a new era during which the United Nations will contribute to development and reconstruction and resolving disputes. He also says that the issue of the Eritrean referendum is related to colonialism in that it is a way of liberating countries and bringing about conciliatory solutions to problems of colonial boundaries in the context of historical Ethiopia.

Referring to the observers of the Eritrean referendum, Mr. Isayas Afewerki says that in order to achieve UN membership it is necessary to obtain the organization's approval. In this respect, confirmation of a free and fair democratic process is beneficial not only to the people but also to the international community in order to enable the country to participate in the community. The secretary general noted that the United Nation's readiness to participate in Eritrea's reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts will create favorable conditions for development soon after the ongoing political process.

This will contribute significantly toward bringing about peace and stability in our region.

Addis Ababa Sends Observers

EA2104215093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] A 14-man delegation from the Ethiopian Transitional Government's observer group, led by Information Minister Negaso Gidada, went to Asmera today. In a news conference at Bole International Airport, the minister said that the delegation, which includes members from religious organizations and various ministries, will observe the Eritrean referendum in various parts of the country. Dr. Negaso noted that the Eritrean referendum, which will be held on 23 April, is based on the peace conference held in 1991.

Kenya

World Bank Restores Balance of Payments Support

EA2104172293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] The World Bank today announced the resumption of balance of payment support for Kenya. The bank's vice president for Africa, Mr. Edward Jaycox, told a press conference in Nairobi this afternoon that the commencement of financial support to the Kenyan economy is expected to resume in the next 10 days from today. He said the bank is happy with the tremendous efforts Kenya had made in resolving the differences with the finance body which had led to the suspension of financial assistance in November 1991.

Mr. Jaycox, who was accompanied by the bank's chief of mission in East Africa, Mr. Steve O'Brien, and the permanent secretary in the Treasury, Dr. Wilfred Koinange, said the Kenya Government had shown a commitment to push ahead with economic reforms and lauded the government for its drive towards the total liberalization of the money sector. Mr. Jaycox said the bank will endeavor to assist the government [to] curb further deterioration of the common man's purchasing power and equally the general growth of the economy in a bid to generate employment.

Among the areas which will receive the first batch of financial support from the bank is the export development sector and the education structural adjustment sector.

Finance Minister Explains Aid Resumption

EA2104212693 Nairobi KNA in English 1748 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Nairobi, 21 Apr (KNA)—Consultations between Kenya Government and the World Bank and IMF today bore fruit when an agreement was reached on resumption of aid which was suspended two years ago.

Announcing the agreement today following his meeting with the World Bank's Africa region vice president, Mr. E. Jaycox, the minister for finance, Mr. Musalia Mudavadi, said that both sides had reached an agreement on measures required to stabilise the economy. The minister said that the government, with the support of donor community, is formulating suitable safety nets to cater for the social dimension of economic adjustments.

He said that among the measures to be taken by the government to achieve economic recovery were tightened monetary policy aggregations at a level consistent with inflation and tightening of fiscal policy and the financing of budget deficits from less inflationary sources. This will also include adjusting of the exchange rate to realistic levels to protect foreign exchange reserves and provide incentives to exporters, restructuring the financial sector to make it stronger and more responsive to the changing economic environment and liberalisation of the trade regime to remove administrative constraints to imports and thereby support economic recovery.

Mr. Mudavadi cautioned businessmen against hikes following the devaluation of the Kenyan shilling yesterday, adding that the adjustment should stabilise the prices until economic circumstances change.

The minister said that the government's policy package has received endorsement of IMF and the World Bank and hence the balance of payments [support] will now be released.

The permanent secretary in the ministry, Dr. Wilfred Koinange, said that the National Social Security Fund will from now henceforth be investing in Treasury Bonds where security is guaranteed.

Legislators Endorse 'Kitengela Declaration'

EA2104214093 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1900 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Thirty-three legislators today endorsed the Kitengela declaration calling for unity of Maasai and the Kamba. An assistant minister in the Office of the President, Mr. Julius Sunkuli, during a press conference at parliament building, read a statement on behalf of the 33 parliamentarians:

[Begin Sunkuli recording] The vice president and minister for planning and national development, Professor George Saitoti, Ministers William Ole Ntimama, Johnstone Makau, and General, retired, Jackson Mulinge, led other leaders last weekend in passing the Kitengela declaration. [Brief break in transmission] ...grateful for the guidance they have given to the people they represent in parliament.

We agree with the cardinal points which were raised at the Kitengela meeting as follows: that every Kenyan has a right to live where he wishes in this country. [sentence as heard] The Constitution proclaims this under Section 81, subsection one, and this has never been amended, and it remains a crucial section of our law. We believe in the rule of law and we shall defend the right of every citizen to his property wherever it may be situated. We congratulate the leaders who spoke at Kitengela for having reaffirmed this constitutional right.

Second, we further affirm our belief in the fact that every community in Kenya has a place where history and time have made it their home. This is the place where people in the African sense of the word have lived in close contact with others of their communities and as communities they carry out their day-to-day chores, they enjoy their right of association, and they have fulfillment of their lives. The right of communities to have and preserve their homelands should also be accommodated in our democratic society so that each and every Kenyan will have a place where he can rightly call a home. [end recording]

Somalia

Ali Mahdi in Italian Hospital for 'Nervous Disorder'

AB2104200193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Since the beginning of this month, Somalia self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed has been undergoing medical treatment in an Italian hospital and it is thought he is suffering from nervous exhaustion. It is over two years now since he took over in the wake of the flight by ex-president Siad Barre from Mogadishu. But since then, his claim to the presidency has been sorely tested. Many of Ali Mahdi's ministers are outside the country and his faction of the United Somali Congress has fought a long battle for control of Mogadishu with his main rival General Aidid.

On the line to his hospital suite in Rome, Rega Omar asked Ali Mahdi what sort of nervous disorder he was suffering from:

[Begin recording] [Ali Mahdi] You know, I have suffered for a longer time from insomnia, and I am just checking to see how is the problem.

[Omar] So it is insomnia that you are suffering from?

[Ali Mahdi] Yes.

[Omar] So you may think that all the problems that you have been facing in Somalia have probably got a lot to do with your insomnia?

[Ali Mahdi] Yes, I think so. [passage omitted] [end recording]

President Speaks at Debate in Parliament

Calls for TBVC Reincorporation

MB2104195193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1925 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Parliament April 21 SAPA—The speedy reincorporation of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states into South Africa was advisable and desirable, State President Mr. F W de Klerk said on Wednesday.

Replying to debate on his vote, Mr. de Klerk said this would mean that the homelands would have to give up their sovereignty on the date of reincorporation, and that South African citizenship would be given to TBVC citizens.

"The reincorporated states will then be given the opportunity to participate in the transitional measures of the constitutional process, including elections."

Mr. de Klerk said the government believed the reincorporation should take place in such a way that business confidence in the various areas would not suffer.

Care must be given that existing structures were not willy nilly dismantled with a destabilising effect, and responsible administration must be maintained during the transitional period.

"We also believe that reincorporation must take place in an orderly fashion following careful planning."

Facilitating committees for each of the areas were necessary to further the practical process of reincorporation.

Mr. de Klerk emphasised that reincorporation could not be unilaterally implemented by the SA Government and bilateral negotiations were taking place between the four areas and the government.

"According to South African law they are independent."

Comments on Timing of Election

MB2104201293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859 GMT 21 Apr 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Parliament April 21 SAPA—An election was possible before the end of the year, the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, said on Wednesday [21 April].

Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said though such an election was possible if sufficient progress was made, it was more likely to be held in the first quarter of next year.

He also said that the government was not only prepared to establish a transitional executive council [TEC], but had prepared draft legislation it would table when the negotiations process required the government to do so. However, he was clear that the role of a TEC and its

sub-councils still had to be negotiated and that this did not imply non-governmental control over the security forces.

Mr. de Klerk devoted a substantial part of his hour-long address to constitutional matters. The government remained committed to the timeframes he had announced in November. "That makes provision for an election early in 1994 or even at the end of 1993, should there be more rapid progress with negotiations than expected. "I still think it is attainable. It is possible to have an election sooner than most people expect—possibly before the end of the year." But it was more likely to be held early next year.

Setting a firm date was another matter. It was almost axiomatic that consensus would first have to be reached on the further development of the negotiations process and the nature of the constitutional institutions which would have to be designated during an election.

He believed that if there was no hampering of the multi-party negotiation forum by intransigent agreement could be reached within six weeks on:

- the establishment of the TEC, the leveling political playing fields, establishing an independent election commission, the contents of a new electoral act and the delimitation of the country into electoral regions;
- the establishment of a commission on regions to recommend a regional delimitation for a transitional constitution and to recommend on the functions and powers of regional authorities;
- a transitional constitution to provide for a transitional government of national unity for a period of five years, an elected proportionally representative legislature and regional government during the transition;
- the constitutional principles for a future dispensation and a court to adjudicate on them; and
- a charter of fundamental rights for inclusion in the transitional constitution.

Mr. de Klerk said that given the government's commitment to the time scales it had set, certain of these demands were specious.

"They are made for reasons of political expediency," he said, repeating his earlier claim that the door was already open and need not be kicked down.

The government was prepared to establish the TEC as soon as possible but there had to be sufficient consensus among the negotiating parties on its composition, terms of reference and the nature of its authority in respect of leveling the political playing fields for free and fair elections.

Its sub-councils, as agreed at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], would focus on leveling the political playing field which in the government's view

called for political co-operation at multi-party level to ensure all parties took part freely and fairly in the election process.

"How this may be best achieved will have to be the subject of negotiation. However, it obviously cannot imply non-governmental control of the security forces."

In this context, he said, the government insisted on the principle that no political party should be entitled to its own private army, also be addressed with a view to ensuring free and fair elections.

Urges ANC To Become Political Party

MB2104194793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903
GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Parliament April 21 SAPA—The time had come for the African National Congress [ANC] to become a political party, the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, said on Wednesday [21 April].

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said most of the problems experienced by the ANC could be attributed to the fact that the ANC still refused to become a political party. The ANC was harbouring conflicting loyalties, "even Trojan horses", and was still trying to be all things to all people.

He denied that the government had any sinister strategy against the ANC. The Goldstone Commission had found that the conflict between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party was the cause of much of the violence in country.

He also denied that the deadlock at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II had been engineered by the government. ANC Secretary-General Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa had admitted in an interview with the SOWETAN that the ANC had caused the deadlock because of pressure from COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions].

If decisions in the multi-party negotiations deviated substantially from the National Party's [NP] constitutional principles, he remained honour-bound to his pledge that a national referendum would be held.

Mr. de Klerk said the ANC had accepted power-sharing, although not as the NP had wanted. The eventual agreements reached at the multi-party talks would be the test of the success of negotiations. No one should fear that the country would be handed over to an all-powerful Westminster constitutional model.

Warns Against More Violence

MB2104195593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1906
GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Parliament April 21 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] programme of rolling mass action

clearly had the potential to spark further violence, the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, said on Wednesday [21 April].

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said the programme would therefore conflict with decisions on violence that had already been taken by the national negotiating forum, and would have a detrimental effect on the negotiating process.

"I regret this potential state of affairs all the more because it implies that the broad South African public will have to pay the price for the cowardly and reprehensible murder of Mr. Chris Hani.

"That tragic happening ought to spur us on to continue negotiations with new dedication and zeal, rather than doing anything which inherently threatens them."

The government believed the mass action should be continually reviewed.

Mr. de Klerk said violence and the threat of violence could put an end to the negotiating process. The government believed that ending the violence was a matter of highest priority, and insisted that this issue remained at the top of the negotiating forum's agenda.

"The government believes that success in solving the violence problem will be decisive to the tempo and success of continuing negotiations."

The government also insisted that decisions aimed at solving the problem should effectively bind all the parties in the multi-party talks.

It was self-evident that in the same way they should be bound to refrain from any steps which could give rise to violence. This also went for the how, the what and the when of mass action.

Mr. de Klerk also said that the processes of negotiating a new constitution and fighting an election carried the seeds of failure within themselves.

The fervour with which political relevance and electoral success were being pursued could completely wreck the negotiation process.

"All political leaders face a challenge—a challenge to our sense of responsibility and our quality of leadership. The method and content of our participation in both processes—negotiation and electioneering—should reflect our earnest commitment to achievement of the ultimate goal...

"We have truly reached the crossroads."

Leaders had to be motivated by the knowledge that they dare not fail.

The country had recently experienced how one senseless deed had the potential to undo, in a fleeting moment, that which had been built up with much effort over a long period of time.

"In the full knowledge of this, the government will participate in both processes—negotiation and electioneering—in a way that is worthy of the pursuit of the ultimate goal—a truly democratic state and a South African nation at peace with itself. I call on all other parties to do the same."

Defends Disbanding 32 Battalion

*MB2104194493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931
GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Text] Parliament April 21 SAPA—The claim that 32 Battalion had been disbanded as a result of ANC [African National Congress] demands was refuted by the fact that all its members were still in the army, the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, said on Wednesday [21 April].

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said it was regrettable when a unit was disbanded, but the country had to adapt to changed circumstances such as the altered conflict situation.

Positive factors of the disbandment were that the perception of an "ethnic" battalion had been eliminated.

It brought its former members new opportunities as they were taken up into various other branches of the army and put them in a position to aim at wider horizons.

Comments on Steyn Inquiry

*MB2204094193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Investigations into the specialized units of the defense force are complete and the defense force is geared towards new structural adjustments. State President F.W. de Klerk told parliament during the debate on his budget vote, that General Pierre Steyn's investigation into covert operations had progressed as far as it could go, and that the South African Police and the attorney general were now involved. Mr. de Klerk said close contact had been maintained with the Goldstone Commission throughout the investigation.

Police Release Two Questioned in Hani Case

*MB2104183993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805
GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg April 21 SAPA—Police on Wednesday night announced that Mrs Gaye Derby-Lewis, the wife of detained Conservative Party member Clive Derby-Lewis, was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for further questioning in connection with the assassination of SA [South Africa] Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani on April 10.

SAP [South African Police] Police spokesman Brigadier Frans Malherbe also announced that two other people

taken in for questioning on Wednesday, Mr Edwin Clarke and Mr Lionel du Randt, had been released. [passage omitted]

Right Wing Groups Form 'New Action Front'

*MB2204105193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by the United Federal Party—UFP: "Press Release on the Formation of the Peoples Action Front/Volksaksiefront (VAF)"]

[Text] Since the whole country is becoming increasingly unmanageable, many organisations, splinter groups and two political parties—one a centrist, the other one being right wing, have come together to form a new action front.

We stand together and say we have had enough of the carnage, strife and chaos. With backs to the wall these highly discontented groups have been forced to concentrate on a common objective, and with singular intent and determination, to engineer the restoration of their land heritage before the whole country is destroyed like those black communist states north of us.

The corruption-riddled De Klerk government has disqualified itself of respect and credibility. Since it cannot supply security, stability and justice to its citizens, new leadership must rise up and at least save part of the land through a peaceful, yet decisive declaration of semi-independence.

In 1895, all the countries of the world plus the world court recognized the Boer republics of Transvaal, Orange Free State and northern Natal as legal and sovereign. After the Anglo-Boer war, the Boers and those who stood with them were forced into a union of South Africa. Today, their descendants and all others who want peace and prosperity free of communist interference, support their self-determination.

The People's Action Front/Volksaksiefront (VAF), consists of the centrist United Federal (UFP), Boerestaat (BSP) parties; the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB)—provisionally involved, but waiting for final okay; the Boere Weerstandsbeweging [Boer Resistance Movement] (BWB); the Boerenasie [Boer Nation] Organisation; Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] plus all the above private armies. The Volkseenheidskomitee [People's Unity Committee] stands with us in attaining the Boerestaat [Boer homeland]. Advisers who have studied the communist strategies in detail, warn us that nothing will come of negotiations for a Boerestaat. Through intimidation during elections, the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance and all their satellite "parties" will ensure a communist majority in the new government, which will enforce a unitary state where the Afrikaner will be crushed into his beloved ground. Up to time of press the CP [Conservative Party]

has ignored the UFP invitation to appoint negotiators to join us. If they fail to co-operate, we envisage a mass exodus of their membership who will be welcome to participate in their private capacity but still keep their party identity. AVU [Afrikaner National Union] has its own program.

Peace-loving, serious-minded, co-operative non-whites are welcome to stay and fill the labour spectrum. The dynamic economic and labour package of the business minded UFP will ensure high employment and unprecedented progress.

Citizens are invited to tender names for the new homeland. Three have already been suggested viz:-

the Boerentia or Bastion or Boerania states of South Africa or substitute "federation" for "states". It will be run very similar to the Swiss federal system, and will be plus minus 60 percent confederal in relation to the rest of South Africa. It will work closely with Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] members to form an economic block with preferential trading. It must be noted that no organisation will force its own ideas on the others.

Submitted by UFP and BSP on behalf of Volksaksiefront (VAF)

(011) 957-2657 all hours and fax (011) 795-1928.

Also BSP (011) 708-1988 or fax.

Mr Ford of BWB at (0142) 25277.

(Signed) B. A. Nilsson Spokesman and Convener

Pietersburg Farmers Agree To Join Local Commandos

MB2204081193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Pietersburg April 21 SAPA—About 150 northern Transvaal farmers in Pietersburg on Wednesday [21 April] accepted a motion at a meeting of the Transvaal Agricultural Union security committee calling on all farmers in the district to join the local commando.

Farmers also asked that national servicemen from the district who were serving in other parts of the country should be transferred back to Pietersburg, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

The meeting was held in response to a call by the president of the African National Congress Youth League, Peter Mokaba, at a rally in Kayelitsha outside Cape Town on Saturday [17 April], for farmers to be killed.

The farmers' committee demanded the prosecution of people who made the threats.

The chairman of the committee, Commandant Herman Vercuiel, emphasised farmers should not take the law into their own hands, but should join the commandos.

Mokaba Repeats Remarks; ANC's Niehaus Responds

MB2204082193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0516 GMT 22 Apr 93

[From the "Radio Today" program]

[Text] Police are investigating inflammatory remarks made recently by Winnie Mandela and ANC [African National Congress] Youth League leader Peter Mokaba. Mr. Mokaba responded to criticism against himself and his organization when he addressed a crowd at Soshanguve yesterday.

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] The ANC youth leader Peter Mokaba repeated a slogan which has raised eyebrows in the country.

[Mokaba] They are complaining that in our songs, in our chants we have been saying, Kill the Boer, the Farmer. I repeat: Kill the Boer [applause], the Farmer. [applause] Kill the Boer [applause], the Farmer. [applause] It's a slaughter. Nyamazane [the prey] [words indistinct]. Shoot to kill, Nyamazane. Amandla [power] [crowd responds] Awethu [is ours]. Whether they like it or not, this is our chant. This is our song. This is our tradition. This is our culture. Whether they like it or not, we will dance. Whether they like it or not, we will chant, and I want to tell them today, whether or not they are going to charge us, myself and Comrade Winnie [Mandela], we are telling them today they can go to hell. [applause] Let them tell Van der Merwe, let them tell de Klerk, that he can go and jump into the lake. [applause] We want [word indistinct]. We will sing our songs. We will (?fight on).

[Reporter] Mr. Mokaba also says after the death of Chris Hani South Africa will never be the same. He says those who have killed Chris Hani have started something they cannot contain.

[Mokaba] They have triggered something that they will never be able to contain, and we must ensure, comrades, we must ensure that indeed we organize ourselves, and wherever we see them, we pursue them, we hit them, we ensure that we pulverize them to smithereens. [applause] There is no choice. There is no option. We are bound to hit back. We have been hit. We have been hit. We did not ask them to hit us. They should not ask us whether or not we are going to hit them. We certainly must hit back, and if we do not, if we do not hit back, comrades, then you should not come to mourn when our leaders, more of them are killed. If you do not hit them where it hurts, they are going to continue and kill more of your leaders.

[Reporter] Turning to the police, Mr. Mokaba says the youth have a genuine hatred against the police.

[Mokaba] I am answering here today. We have got a genuine hatred against the police. We have got a genuine and honest hatred against de Klerk and whenever we see them we would want to hit them. [end recording]

Peter Mokaba, ANC Youth League leader speaking in Soshanguve yesterday. And now for comment on what appears to be an example of inflammatory speech-making, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus is on the line to Angus Begg.

[Begin recording] [Begg] Obviously strong stuff from the leader of the ANC Youth League Peter Mokaba. Carl Niehaus—your impression—is there a problem from the ANC between the youth—the Young Lions and the older leadership?

[Niehaus] I didn't say that there is a problem. I think it is true that the youth of our country is extremely angry and frustrated, especially with the slow process in negotiations, and of course also with the terrible death of Chris Hani, and in the process of expressing this anger people are obviously stating their positions very, very strongly, but it was clear also at the FNB [First National Bank] stadium on Sunday [18 April] and on Monday [19 April] that the youth also heeds the strong call of the ANC leadership, and more specifically, Mr. Nelson Mandela, that we need to have discipline, that we need to use our anger and our frustration in order to achieve the aims that we've set ourselves, and that is to get a transitional executive council in place, a date for elections and multiparty control over the security forces as fast as possible.

[Begg] But listening to the response to Mr. Peter Mokaba, there was a whole lot of hate and they were talking about killing really—kill the Boer, kill the farmer. Do you think this is justified?

[Niehaus] No, I don't believe that that slogan, if it is literally meant, is justified. Of course there's a long history to the particular song, and the song has been sung for many years also in the camps of the ANC and in discussions, I've understood that in the past it is really meant, when said kill the Boer, that it was referring directly to those police and defense force targets during the years of the armed struggle, but as the Secretary General of the ANC has stated very, very clearly, this is not the kind of slogan, the kind of song that we find acceptable at this stage in the history of our country, and Mr. Ramaphosa also said on national television, on Agenda, that any person who expressed that opinion does not reflect the policy positions of the ANC, but expresses an opinion or a view of an individual. The ANC totally distances ourselves from any call to violence, from any call to damage to property, from any call to kill any section of the South African population. We want to see a united South Africa. We want to see a South Africa which will bring all the people of this country together, and we want to see a South Africa where there will be peace and justice that prevails.

[Begg] You did refer to Mr. Ramaphosa's interview the other night on Agenda television program. If I remember correctly he did also say, when prompted with a question, he said, well you can ignore people like Mr. Peter Mokaba and their comments. Does this fit in?

[Niehaus] Yes, it does fit in. [end recording]

Mokaba to Youth: 'Grab Power'

MB2104200093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League, Mr. Peter Mokaba, says the youth should grab power before it's transferred through the negotiation table. Addressing students at the Northern Transvaal Technicon in Soshanguve, north of Pretoria. He said three years of negotiation had produced nothing but loss of life. He said the youth should prepare for war and should lay their hands on those who killed Chris Hani. The police have indicated they are investigating recent remarks by Mr. Mokaba and Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

DP Asks ANC To Suspend W. Mandela, Mokaba

MB2204101193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has requested the ANC [African National Congress] to suspend a member of its executive committee, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, as well as the ANC's youth leader, Mr. Peter Mokaba, from the organization.

The DP MP for Houghton, Mr. Tony Leon, said the recent announcements by Mrs. Mandela and her colleague at a youth gathering in Khayelitsha, were equivalent to a Yugoslavian solution for South Africa, or a manslaughter such as in (name indistinct). Mr. Leon said in Parliament the suspension of the two will underscore the sincerity of other ANC leaders who reject racism and violence, and advocate democracy. He also warned against ANC threats and demands for an early election. Mr. Leon said a real constitution will be judged on its quality and workability, and not on the date on which it was signed.

ANC Accuses Police of 'Complicity' in Sebokeng Deaths

MB2104184993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Vereeniging April 21 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region has accused the security forces of complicity in Sunday's [18 April] Sebokeng killings where 19 people were murdered in a series of shootings.

In a statement released on Wednesday the ANC said its preliminary investigation into the killings had implicated security forces.

The organisation claimed the killers were escorted around and into the township by a police Casspir and a Nyala armoured personnel carrier. It said according to eye-witnesses, police on Sunday also drove through

Sebokeng at about 6 PM ordering residents indoors before the shooting spree got underway.

The statement said the assailants, using a Jetta, BMW, kombi [van] and a Cressida shot at residents in Sebokeng's Zones 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13. The ANC PWV region said the attackers knocked on residents' doors claiming to be "comrades" and then indiscriminately opened fire on inhabitants.

The statement claimed telephone calls for assistance from police remained unanswered and there were no replies at the Vanderbijlpark, Sebokeng and Vereeniging police stations.

It said the attacks showed all the signs of "third force complicity" and bore signs of a repetition of events leading to last year's June 17 Boipatong massacre in which 41 people were killed.

But Vaal Triangle Police spokesman Major Piet van Deventer denied police complicity in the murders, saying no evidence had been presented proving police involvement.

He said similar accusations had been levelled at police following the Boipatong massacre but no evidence had been forthcoming to prove the allegations.

Preliminary investigation confirmed a white or grey Jetta had been used in the attacks on Sunday, and the possible involvement of a Cressida car was still under investigation, Maj van Deventer said.

He said eyewitness accounts indicated four people, possibly using two cars, might have been involved in the attacks. There was no evidence to date indicating a kombi and a BMW car had been used, he added.

Claims that police ordered people into their homes on the night of the shootings were being investigated and he could only assume police gave the orders for the residents' protection once initial reports of shooting had been received, Maj van Deventer said.

"All 24-hour emergency police numbers had been manned around-the-clock and I can only presume people did not phone the correct numbers".

Major van Deventer told SAPA no arrests had yet been made in connection with the killings but investigations were continuing.

Police would not hesitate to take action against anyone responsible for the massacre, he said. Police have offered a R[and]250,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

The ANC said a meeting would be held on Sunday April 25 to discuss mass action to express "outrage and anger" at the shootings.

The organisation said on Wednesday night ANC NEC [National Executive Committee] members would address a rally in Sebokeng's Zone 7 on Thursday to urge

pupils to return to school and to act in a disciplined manner. The ANC said schooling had been disrupted in the township when 500 pupils marched on the local police station on Wednesday to protest against "the failure of police in protecting the community and the alleged involvement of police in the massacre".

Mandela Appeals to Whites Not To Emigrate

MB2104193293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 21 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday [21 April] urged white South Africans not to leave the country, 702 Radio reported.

At an open day celebration of the twilight children in Hillbrow, Mr. Mandela said without white skills, expertise and education, South Africa could not make any progress.

His remarks followed reports of a new flood of white people leaving South Africa.

He said he could understand minority fears of change but urged people to forget the past, to think of the present and to exchange ideas on how to build a "new South Africa".

Furniture removal companies have reported sharp increases in enquiries from whites planning to emigrate since the assassination of SA Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani on April 10.

The slaying was followed by sporadic outbreaks of violence and attacks on whites.

Gunmen Kill IFP Official

MB2204093093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] A vice chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] at Ntuzuma, north of Durban, has been shot dead. An IFP spokesman says, Mr. Leonard Ngubu, was killed by four gunmen while on his way home. The spokesman said Mr. Ngubu had recently returned to Ntuzuma after fleeing violence in the area five years ago.

Gunmen Attack Country Club; No One Injured

MB2204115993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Last night gunmen armed with automatic and semi-automatic weapons attacked the Richmond Country Club in the Natal Midlands. No one was injured in the attack. The assailants shot at a vehicle in the car park before making off. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack and the police recovered AK-47 and R-4 cartridge cases.

Student Protest Near Welkom Leads to Violence

MB2104200193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1851 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Welkom April 21 SAPA—Unrest erupted following a pupil protest march in Thabong township near Welkom in the Orange Free State on Wednesday [21 April] afternoon, police reported.

Police Liaison Officer Captain Johlene van der Merwe said the march to the Welkom police station went off without incident, but violence started as marchers returned to the township. She said police used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse groups who flung stones and petrol bombs at police vehicles.

A private car was burnt out and a beer hall looted.

Capt van der Merwe could not confirm claims by the African National Congress [ANC] northern Free State region that the unrest was sparked off by a policeman firing shots at the youths.

She insisted police had not used live ammunition to curb the violence and also dismissed as untrue ANC allegations that scores of pupils were arrested and tortured by police.

Capt van der Merwe said sporadic stone-throwing continued on Wednesday night, but said the situation in Thabong was "under control". No reports of injuries were received by the police and no arrests were made, she said.

Capt van der Merwe also denied ANC claims that one person was shot dead when police opened fire at residents of the Mandela Squatter Camp in Meloding near Virginia on Tuesday.

She denied police had used live ammunition, but said police fired teargas and rubber bullets to disperse unruly crowds who flung stones and petrol bombs at police vehicles during the day.

A lorry was torched and the house of a black policeman was petrol-bombed.

Capt van der Merwe said the unrest followed heightened tensions in the wake of the assassination of South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani on April 10.

The situation in Meloding had returned to normal on Wednesday, she said.

Four Bodies Found at Holomisa Park Squatter Camp

MB2104164793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 21 SAPA—Police discovered four bodies lying together at the Holomisa Park squatter camp near Katlehong on Wednesday [21 April] morning. East Rand police reported three of those killed were identified as Mr Nikloms Mdlankoma, Mr Themba

Skonyelo and Mrs Elizabeth Ngmagweni. The fourth victim has not been identified. An AK47 bullet and 17 spent cartridges were found on the scene. Police said they did not know the motive for the killings.

IFP Expresses 'Outrage' at Natal Car Bombing

MB2104173893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1659 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Ulundi April 21 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has expressed "shock and outrage" at the car bomb explosion under a 25-storey apartment block in Amanzimtoti on the Natal south coast on Wednesday [21 April] morning.

IFP National Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose in a statement described the blast—in which nine people were injured and hundreds of windows shattered—as a "despicable and cowardly act". He said it was obviously the work of forces who were becoming increasingly desperate in their attempts to scuttle any hopes of a peaceful and negotiated future for South Africa.

Dr. Mdlalose challenged the government to plug loopholes in current legislation which allowed agent provocateurs carte blanche to plan and execute acts that had the effect of plunging the country into continual crises. He said the number of highly-trained individuals with easy access to sophisticated weaponry was "terrifying" and contributed to the "profound sense of insecurity and despair" currently being felt in South Africa.

"With each new outrage, the fragile building blocks of peace and reconstruction are steadily being eroded away. I am calling for a joint effort to identify and marginalise those forces whose intention it is to sabotage the process of transition and deny the country's citizens a shared future," Dr. Mdlalose said.

Tokyo Sexwale Being Called 'Hani's Successor'

MB1704175893 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 17 Apr 93 p 4

[By John Perlman, chief reporter]

[Text] People are talking about Tokyo Sexwale and he doesn't particularly like it. "I think it's unfortunate at this time, when Chris Hani has just died, for people to try and say 'the king is dead, long live the king'.

"We have always said that when one soldier falls, somebody must be there to replace him. But Chris was someone who was irreplaceable. He was a symbol of hope, peace and understanding to our people. I can never be Chris Hani, I can never have the pull that he had on our people."

From the moment Hani was slain, the 40-year-old chairman of the African National Congress's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region found himself thrust into the spotlight. A nationwide TV audience saw him break down in tears as he tried to put into words his

anger at his friend's murder. Four days later, viewers across the country saw him in calm but dogged debate with the Government's Tertius Delpont, insisting that, despite the violence in some places, the ANC [African National Congress] had not lost control of his members.

Inevitably, there has been speculation that Sexwale may be the man to fill the gaping hole Hani's death has left in the ANC. One newspaper's front page read: "Tokyo Sexwale, Hani's successor". Sexwale sighs and shakes his head. "I want to say that it's wrong to try and do that," he says. "I am his friend, his comrade; he was my leader and my neighbor at home. It is not long since I have put a flag over my slain friend."

Sexwale has a political past that gave him the credentials for a high-profile role. A son of Dube, Soweto, he left the country in 1974, at the age of 21, and received military training in the Soviet Union. After returning to the country in "the last week of 1976", he was arrested three months later after a grenade attack on two policemen. Sent to Robben Island, he served 13 years of the 18 to which he had been sentenced.

Yet Sexwale's profile in the ANC was, until this week, relatively low key. However, as head of the organisation's biggest region—an area he describes as "the heart of political activity in our country"—his role has been strategically critical.

Last year he made people sit up when he publicly warned that the internal disorganisation of the ANC had the potential to render it ineffective and inefficient. "It is none but ourselves who have the capacity to weaken the ANC and consequently the democratic movement." Branch level administration was poor, he said. Leadership was not accountable enough and often reluctant to delegate responsibility.

Sexwale, in an interview last October, said the ANC was still grappling with the change from "the exciting politics of pure activism to the new challenges of legality. We must recognise that there is a change, and change our methods."

For the past week—and probably for weeks to come—activist politics has been resurgent. Sexwale says it is this, and not an individual, which will fill the gap left by Hani's murder. "The challenge for the ANC now is to stand steadfast for the demands we have been putting forward. But history has now reached a point where the pulse of the nation and tempo of changes is very high."

Negotiations, Sexwale says, will continue. "But if De Klerk is going to foot-drag, there will need to be business as usual here. Our principles are the same, our demands are the same. But there is now a need for urgency. And let it not be said that we are exploiting Hani's death and

pushing for this. Chris and the ANC had already made a demand for a transitional executive by April.

"We want the people to be angry. If they were not, we would know they had given us up. Now we have to see how we are going to channel this anger properly. But disciplined action does not mean non-militant action.

"We are a militant organisation," Sexwale says. "We are not a docile, feeble, pink-liberal organisation. We are an organisation which declared the armed struggle which Chris led. So when we say 'be disciplined', we don't say be docile and feeble."

'Crucial' SACP Conference Postponed to 20 May

MB2104133093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] A crucial Communist Party indaba has been postponed. The SACP [South African Communist Party] had scheduled a special conference this weekend to discuss the party's role in the transition process. Chris Hani's assassination forced the postponement until May the 20th. The SACP's Central Committee will meet this weekend to take stock of the situation. The issue of a successor as secretary general to Hani is one of the things which will be discussed.

DP Urges Government To Announce Election Date

MB2004083093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has called on the state president to announce dates immediately for a general election and an interim constitution to defuse possible conflict and to call the bluff of radicals who are out to wreck negotiations. Roger Hulley of the DP referred to the proposed mass action of the ANC [African National Congress]-alliance in the next six weeks and said an election should be held before the end of the year if possible.

Financial Rand Recovers After Hani's Funeral

MB2004184893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] South Africa's foreign investment, the financial rand [Finrand], has recovered the greater part of the losses it suffered since the murder of Mr. Hani more than a week ago. The killing of Mr. Hani dealt foreign investor confidence a severe blow, resulting in the Finrand losing more than 40 cents during the past week to be fixed at 5 cents [as heard] to the dollar at one stage. But with Mr. Hani's funeral passing without the anticipated massive wave of violence yesterday, the Finrand gained 37.5 cents today, closing at 4 rands 59 cents to the dollar.

Planning Committee Prepares for Multiparty Talks*MB2204073593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0453
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—The ten-man planning committee meets at the World Trade Centre on Thursday to prepare for the resumption of negotiations in the multi-party negotiation council next week.

The council will meet on Monday [26 April] after a week's postponement of its program following the assassination of the SA [South African] Communist Party general secretary, Mr Chris Hani.

Some preparatory work for Thursday's (today) planning committee meeting was done at a bilateral meeting between the ANC [African National Congress] secretary general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, and the minister of constitutional development, Mr Roelf Meyer, on Wednesday [21 April].

Mr Ken Andrew, a senior Democratic Party negotiator, said on Wednesday night he did not expect Mr Hani's death and the consequent demands by the ANC to materially affect the immediate agenda for the talks.

"We still need to decide on the process first," he said, referring to outstanding structural and procedural issues requiring agreement.

ANC Launches Inquiry Into Rights Abuses at Camps*MB2204084993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2247
GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 21 SAPA—An inquiry into conditions of imprisonment and abuses of human rights at African National Congress [ANC] detention camps in Tanzania and Angola has been launched by ANC President Nelson Mandela following "rekindled public interest in South Africa and abroad".

Commission Chairman Sam Molsuanyane said on Wednesday [21 April] much had been said of the brute nature of alleged atrocities in the camps, and the commission had to find out whether the claims were plausible and valid.

He said claims by victims and alleged perpetrators that the ANC had committed inhumane acts of cruelty and brutality against former detainees and prisoners, and that senior ranking officials of the ANC had been aware of the acts but failed to confront those who committed them, had to be tested.

Mr Molsuanyane said due to the seriousness of the allegations made, Mr Mandela had commissioned him and Ms Margaret Burnham—a former associate justice and law professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the USA—and Mr David Zamchiya—an

advocate in the Zimbabwe High Court—to carry out the inquiry and to report back to him with recommended steps to be taken.

He said all witnesses would be given the opportunity to testify verbally, and appealed to anyone with information which could assist the commission, as well as relatives of people alleged to have gone missing or were unaccounted for, to contact his office at Khotso House in Anderson Street, Johannesburg, or (011) 832-1183, or fax (011) 832-1263.

Amendments to Nuclear Energy Act Being Criticized*MB1804132893 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 18 Apr 93 Business Times Supplement p 1*

[By Ciaran Ryan: "AEC in nuclear secrets wrangle"]

[Text] A row has broken out over proposed amendments to the Nuclear Energy Act which grants the Atomic Energy Corporation [AEC] sweeping powers and secrecy. Industry sources say the AEC, which is being partly commercialised, is given unfair advantages over competitors.

One source says AEC drafted the amendments in the hope that it would pass quietly into law. This is refuted by AEC chief executive Waldo Stumpf. "This is only a draft and we are inviting comment," he says.

The amendments retain some of the secrecy provisions of the existing act, which were used by AEC executives to hide the corporation's involvement in the production of nuclear bombs. The new Act outlaws nuclear bomb production.

"This is a bossy piece of paper," says Johan Kruger, an energy specialist at the Bernard Price Institute at Wits. "The AEC wants to retain all the power and remain in control. The Council for Nuclear Safety should be carrying out many of the functions allocated to the AEC. Who's going to police the AEC?"

The Act would give the AEC powers of search and seizure, giving rise to fears that this could be used against competitors.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs cannot rule on many aspects of nuclear energy without consulting the AEC. If enacted, some of the AEC's activities would not be subject to review by any court of law.

The independent Council for Nuclear Safety (CNS), to which AEC reports, is charged with regulating the industry. Yet AEC—not the CNS—is empowered to carry out search and seizure operations and to enforce international nuclear agreements signed by SA.

Dr Stumpf says the proposed Act is closely modelled on similar overseas acts, where secrecy clauses are designed to prevent leakages of sensitive information.

He says for reasons of practicality, AEC officials will continue to liaise with the IAEA. "We have been dealing with them all along, but in theory anyone could do it."

AEC embarked on a commercialisation drive in 1990 to reduce its dependence on State subsidies, but it will remain exempt from the provisions of the Companies Act.

AEC, supported by government by about R[ands]470-million this year, is exempted from income tax should it make a profit. Dr Stumpf says he is willing to consider reviewing the amendment so that AEC falls within the ambit of the Companies Act.

AEC has a monopoly over the production of nuclear energy in SA. The proposed law gives AEC sweeping powers over anyone involved in nuclear research. Dr Stumpf says this is necessary because SA is a signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and Safeguards Agreement (NPT), which is aimed at forestalling non-peaceful use of nuclear materials.

Competitors will be required to allow the AEC and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect their premises and seize materials. In terms of the existing 1982 Act, and now the proposed amendment, competitors will be required to submit to AEC details of patents where these relate to nuclear energy. The AEC has the power, through the Registrar of Patents, to block the patent indefinitely while keeping secret its contents.

Labor NEC Endorses Election Alliance With ANC

MB1804105293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019 GMT 18 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 18 SAPA—The Labour Party's [LP] National Executive Committee [NEC] decision to fight the general election under the banner of the African National Congress [ANC] was an endorsement of a unanimous decision taken by the LP's National Congress in December, the party's media spokesman Peter Hendrickse said on Sunday [18 April]. He said Mr Popo Molefe, a member of the ANC's Election Commission, addressed the quarterly NEC meeting held in Cape Town on Saturday.

"We have been involved in bilateral discussions with the ANC for some time on this matter. Our national congress unanimously decided to enter into alliance talks with the ANC and report back to our NEC, which is what we did yesterday.

"At the last Patriotic Front conference in Lenasia there was a proposal from the ANC that we enter the election under their colours," Mr Hendrickse said. "We had a meeting with the ANC last Tuesday and had discussions with Mr Nelson Mandela, (ANC National Chairman) Mr Oliver Tambo, (Deputy President) Mr Walter Sisulu,

(Secretary General) Mr Cyril Ramaphosa and (Deputy Secretary General) Mr Jacob Zuma where we discussed the logistics."

The fact that Mr Molefe had flown to Cape Town to address the NEC meeting showed the importance the ANC attached to its relationship with the LP.

"Every region of the party participated fully in the debate at our congress and the decision was unanimously supported by all 11 regions of the LP. We therefore do not foresee any split in our party. What we do now have is direction because the uncertainty is gone. We will now start setting up contact with other organisations in the Patriotic Front in preparation for the election."

Defense Ministry on Arms Industry, Mercenaries

MB2104115293 Pretoria PARATUS in English April 93 p 5

["Take a View" column: "Purposefully equipped for peace"]

[Text] After the trauma of the American Civil War, Abraham Lincoln exhorted his countrymen: "Let us bind up the nation's wounds and do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." This must also be the fervent prayer of the vast majority of South Africans.

The shield behind which this peace can evolve is a strong and well-equipped Defence Force and respect for and the firm application of the rule of law.

It is in this context that "take a view" presents the positive statements from the Ministry of Defence concerning current issues subject to Press speculation.

Conventional ability

"You may well ask why it is necessary to maintain our weapons industry and for that matter the conventional ability of our Defence Force. Why should we maintain our conventional fighting ability in this time of apparent peace with no conventional threat in sight?"

According to Mr Wynand Breytenbach, Deputy Minister of Defence and of Environmental Affairs, in his opening address at the SADF [South African Defence Force] Show in Goodwood, Cape Town, the answer is simple: The South African Defence Force must guarantee the sovereignty of the Republic of South Africa. This is only possible if we have adequate trained manpower and appropriate weapons at our disposal.

We have never been a threat to any Southern African country that wishes to live and co-operate in peace with South Africa. In fact, we have repeatedly stated our intentions of building together a peaceful sub-continent.

Preparing the Defence Force to face any threat does not only involve acquiring weaponry, but also ensuring that the Defence Force is correctly positioned in the country. That is why the Defence Force should be kept out of the party political arena at all costs.

The South African Government supports international peace efforts. As an example the State President as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed on several occasions recently—inter alia in letters to President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and Dr Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Secretary General of the United Nations—the South African Government's full support for the peace process in Angola.

The South African Government therefore supports the current UN initiative which has the objective of getting the parties to the negotiation table without delay in order to put an end to the military violence in that country as soon as possible.

Mercenaries

In the interests of South Africa and of peace and stability in Southern Africa, the Government will not tolerate a situation where Defence Force members are recruited as mercenaries. Strict action will be taken against anyone who transgresses the relevant clauses of the Act.

In a statement from the Defence Ministry of 26 February 1993 related to the recruitment of South African citizens by other countries for service as mercenaries, it was confirmed that it is a punishable offence for members of the South African Defence Force or the Reserve to render service as mercenaries or to recruit people to render service as mercenaries in terms of Section 121A of the Defence Act, Act 44 of 1957.

This applies to all members of the Permanent Force, Citizen Force, Commando's, including National Servicemen, the Permanent Force Reserve, and includes all members between the age of 17 and 65 years. A person convicted of a contravention of this subsection is liable to a fine not exceeding R[and]5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

In addition, anybody who tries to influence a member of the Defence Force "to bind himself to serve or to render service as a mercenary," shall, if convicted of a contravention of this subsection, be liable to a fine not exceeding R10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Export of weapons

From time to time rumours and reports circulate that authorities in South Africa supply armaments to organisations and countries in contravention of existing legislation and regulations. Recently it has been alleged that South Africa supplies armaments to UNITA.

These allegations were strongly rejected by Mr Gene Louw, Minister of Defence, on 2 March 1993.

The Armaments Development and Production Act determines that no armaments may be exported from South Africa without a marketing and export permit, issued by the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor).

Anyone who exports armaments without the required permit in contravention of the Act, is guilty of an offence and upon being found guilty, is punishable with a fine not exceeding R10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both.

'Myths' About Military Activity Examined

MB2104145493 Pretoria PARATUS in English April 93 pp 18-19, 21-22

[Article by Brigadier George Kruys: "Fallacies are a matter of twisted facts"]

[Text] Purposeful and intentional myths are being built around the military. Even informed people begin to believe a myth if it is repeated often enough.

One is almost inclined to believe that somewhere there must be a conductor who orchestrates the development of public perceptions as regards the military. A belief or perception tendency builds like a thought wave. When any individual finds that a sure thing is after all not true they seem to be very surprised.

Main players

Strategically there have been three main players for power in the Southern African arena.

- The whites first seeking separate development and then integration and power sharing.
- The blacks seeking political power to better their conditions.
- The communists seeking to expand their ideology.

The communists were led by Russia, a super power with a tremendous military strength. So strong that most people cannot begin to fathom it. They in turn were opposed by the US who made nuclear and conventional offensive strategies unworkable for either the communists or the west precisely because of the power balance that existed.

The communist answer to this was to use revolutionary strategies in low level conflicts all over the world. The co-ordinated (totally synchronised) strategy is well documented and understood by most SADF [South African Defence Force] officers who studies it on course using books by McCuen, Thomson, Mao, etc.

In Southern Africa the USSR set out to take the RSA by supporting liberation movements who would be inspired by communism in their effort to take power. They got involved in Southern African conflicts in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

They supplied weapons to anyone supporting their ideology, but no wealth. They exported poverty and strife while paying allies like the Cubans to fight their wars for them. Time in their view was on their side, thus they fought long wars.

The South African Black freedom movements, really nationalist in character and led by the ANC [African National Congress], accepted communist aid, co-operation and methods to further their ends. They had virtually no power so they looked for allies much in the same way as the Afrikaner had done previously against the British. In doing so they employed terrorist methods which brought them into conflict with the SAP [South African Police] and even to a small extent with the SADF.

Militarily the RSA elected to combat the communists as far away from the republic as possible. This was done mainly in Angola which was seen at most as the key to Southern Africa and at least, as a combat ground to stop Soviet and communist expansion. It was something like a conventional war, but African bush style. The character of the war was mainly set by the terrain, the distances involved and the lack of infrastructure in the combat area.

Keep the real enemy at bay

The SADF helped defeat communism and certainly kept it from entering SWA [South-West Africa] or the RSA militarily, using distance and fighting a low intensity war so effectively that the public in the RSA never felt they were at war. High technology weapons gave RSA forces the advantage at the point of contact. The USSR communist strategists were beaten at their own game ie using time. The RSA fought the Angolan bush war for no less than 17 years from 1973 to 1989.

The RSA is the world leader in fighting a cheap war. It fights long wars on a shoe string, but emphasizes high level training and employment of combat troops who have lots of initiative.

Whilst the state was busy with an anti-communist ideological struggle it also used its military in peace keeping operations at home and in SWA. These operations were classic counter-insurgency tasks performed by the soldiery ranging from teaching in schools, farming, developing infrastructure to ambushing terrorists.

Myths now in vogue

The first myth being propagated is that the SADF and the ANC (MK) [Umkhonto weSizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] fought a bloody military bush war against each other.

The truth is very few ANC ever were in the bush. It was never an ANC intention to fight such a war. They had a far better strategy which was explained by Mr Mbeki as follows:

"We can't fight a bush war in South Africa. Look at the map. It is all developed. There are roads, radios and landing strips everywhere. This isn't Angola or Mozambique. We don't have forests. The machine would smash us if we try to send an army from outlying areas. Also 87

percent of the whites are in towns and cities. Our masses have to serve as our bush. The black community is our bush."

Coupled to the bush war myth is the myth that the whites fought a military war against the blacks. Since the whites seldom came into black living areas they begin to wonder what really happened. This doubt is built on conjecture about organisations like the BSB [Burgerlike Samwerkings Buro—Afrikaans for Civil Cooperation Bureau] and Hammer [Counterinsurgency unit in eastern Cape]. The last two are clearly cases with CIA, KGB type atmospheres in which "agents, political activists" etc. were involved, not soldiers of the line.

South Africans probably realise that no conventional weapons were ever employed against RSA blacks. In fact, armoured type vehicles such as Ratels were used to protect the soldiers, not to attack blacks. Any suggestion therefore that SADF weaponry like G5's, G6's tanks etc. must be locked up before elections is ludicrous. They were never used before, why should they be used against South Africans now.

A third myth is that the RSA and the SADF were defeated in a military war and thus the government is coming to terms with the so-called victor.

The truth is that the losers were the communists and their ideology. Whilst they were active all strategies worked out to solve South Africa's political inhouse problems floundered on the question "Yes but what will the USSR do?" As soon as the USSR left the African scene at the end of 1989, the State President took the initiative and instituted his Feb 1990 reforms.

A fourth myth is that the military suppressed the population. Seen from a revolutionary viewpoint the mere presence of the SADF must have been a hindrance but the soldiery never intended to suppress anyone. Operations inside South Africa and even in SWA were seen as having a peacekeeping and "winning the hearts and minds" aim. One would be led to believe that change was brought about by the fact that the military was no longer able to suppress the population because it lost. To indicate the contrary the editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Ken Owen, can be quoted from his Feb 28, 1993 publication.

"What did bring down apartheid was, as liberals had always predicted, the demographic and economic forces which apartheid was intended to contain. The first great breakthrough, the emergence of an independent labour movement, was the consequence not of armed struggle and sanctions but simply of economic growth and the transfer of industrial skills to black people."

A possible fifth myth is that the "regime" and/or, the military propounded a total strategy against the ANC, the freedom movements, the South African blacks, whatever. This is simply nonsense. The government, with or without the military, would never have been able to

follow such a strategy in a largely free market and democratic country. It simply would never work.

The truth is that the terms "total strategy" and "total onslaught" were coined by academics to describe the all encompassing, co-ordinated communist revolutionary strategy described by writers such as Col McCuen and Sir Robert Thomson. Because of the threat inherent in such a strategy, in which even the USSR fishing fleet acted as part of their navy, it was postulated that some form of co-ordination should also be introduced in the RSA. This led to measures such as the "Joint Management System" being employed to co-ordinate mainly state departments.

The Joint Management System was hardly "total." It was partially successful but disintegrated because of the strains of the effort to co-ordinate and discipline people in a society in which such a strategy is a pipe dream. The idea of the system was born in Malaya where it was well used by the British (who are hardly evil and were fighting communism) but the RSA is not a colony and consequently it could not be done in the same way.

Myth number 6 is that the military were and are ultra conservative, even Nazi, are separated from the public and need to be "democratized." Even the U.S. academia knew this to be untrue as early as the late seventies and early eighties. When the SA military expressed the opinion that the solution to South Africa's problems lay in political solutions built on equality, U.S. academics wrote books in which they noted the military as a vehicle for change.

How could a military expounding an 80 percent political and social welfare solution be Nazi? How could a largely part time army of farmers, bankers, brick layers, etc, you name it, be separated from the public? How could a service with Scottish, Irish, English and Boer regimental traditions be compared to jackboot, goose-stepping SS soldiers? How do you "democratize" free citizens in uniform?

The seventh myth is that the SADF destabilised the front line states. Suffice it to say that even if the operations in which the SADF was involved in such states did cause some destabilisation and even if the military had wanted to do so, it could only have been a drop in the bucket at best. Fact is that the small forces involved could not really destabilise a state. Destabilisation and destruction of these states, where it occurred, was caused by internal factors. The peoples made war on each other as they do all over Africa and the communist states unfortunately supplied weaponry on grand scale for war to be fought. They destabilised themselves very effectively. Change caused by a headlong rush into the post colonial period was enough to unhinge most African societies.

Myth number 8 is that all change in military strategic thinking began in February 1990. As has been explained previously, the military felt long ago that change should be brought on in the RSA to avoid or remove grounds for revolution. Officers studying wars and the reasons they were fought were only too aware of the dangers. They also saw typical internal problems onto which the communist strategists pounced to employ them to spread revolutionary wars. This change was thus gradual and sometimes not so gradual. Sir Lawrence van der Post explains that much of the change taking place in the RSA is internally engendered. That it was not caused by outside pressures and sanctions but by economics, human development, moral thinking and social interaction. This has already exposed another myth number 9, that all change came from outside the RSA in the form of some or other pressure.

There is a 10th myth namely that South African society was militarised. The truth is that the struggles of the 70's and 80's civilianised the military. This happened because the military was not able to apply a purely conventional military strategy. The communist revolutionary strategy brought it into the everyday civilian life of teaching, farming, policing, etc for which it was not prepared. It had to adapt, did so quite well most of the time, but not always without some trauma and soul searching.

Conclusion

A lot of untruths are being used to form perceptions which in turn are used to gain political advantage.

Truths which may be of great use to positive South Africans who want to build a better future are the following:

The ANC strategy did not use a futile hot war, self-destruct plan causing thousands of deaths and generations of hate.

The SA Government kept communism at bay using a strategy of low intensity military operations, at great distance, using high technology and using time brilliantly. It did not use lives and money indiscriminately causing a war exhaustion as experienced in many previous conflicts overseas.

Both strategies were successful and caused little harm for the future. The fact that black schoolchildren however, were influenced to waste their study time is now a gigantic problem. Sanctions have hurt the economy. Separate development has caused great harm.

We must rectify the harms done but should take note of those things which were done right. Above all we must not concoct myths to create destructive perceptions which will take years to correct. We can truly do without them

Article Views SADF Civic Action Efforts

MB2104182593 Pretoria PARATUS in English April 93
pp 24-26

[Article by Commandant John Moody: "Unleash the protective hand of friendship"]

[Text] While the South African Defence Force [SADF] distinguished itself in the so-called Border war, a comparatively small group of soldiers, mostly National servicemen [NSM], were engaged in the battle for the hearts and minds of people. They called it Civic Action.

Civic Action dates back to 1974 when the need was identified for the socio-economic and welfare upliftment of mainly the Black population—not only within the borders of the RSA but also in South West Africa/Namibia.

SADF soldiers, many of them highly qualified with university degrees, initiated self-help programmes in which the local populations were guided and assisted in aspects ranging from game conservation to agriculture, schooling and health care.

Gradually the locals learnt that the men in uniform were their friends, willing and able to assist them in improving their everyday existence. As mutual trust grew, these soldiers became an almost indispensable part in the war against terrorism.

As the self-help programme gained momentum, its base widened. For instance, NSM accountants became involved in teaching business concerns, better book keeping techniques and business acumen. Some schools were entirely and very successfully manned by NSM teachers. Veterinarians of the SADF looked after the welfare of domestic animals. Engineers solved drinking water problems. Medical doctors became part and parcel of everyday life.

Confidence towards the men in brown grew to such an extent that the soldiers were eventually approached for whatever need arose. They became true friends of the people and this feeling was mutual. The SADF continued to provide the expertise and leadership.

Eventually the trust, confidence and co-operation of the traditional tribal leaders and local authorities were gained. The soldiers were now fully accepted as an integral part of the communities within which they unselfishly laboured. This resulted in improved living standards, norms and expectations.

Within barely three years, the standard of education among some groups showed a general increase from under standard 1 to just under standard 3. This can be regarded as a major achievement.

In other sectors, notably Bushmanland and Ovamboland, similar actions were successfully employed.

It must be pointed out, however, that the resounding successes of these activities resulted in certain political actions. For Swapo [South-West African Peoples Organization], then regarded as a terrorist enemy, it did not go unnoticed. They had to do something about the popularity of the SADF soldiers and the high esteem in which they were held by vast sections of the communities that benefitted from their expertise.

To counteract the activities, Swapo launched their first attack against Civic Action in the Kavango in 1981 by attacking the Kanjimi Morangi School at Tondoro Base, where five white soldiers were teaching. Nineteen year old Jaques du Preez, an excellent teacher, was killed. The others escaped with minor injuries.

Various attacks were launched against the outcome of the election in Namibia, it may seem as if the Civic Action programme in the Kavango failed. However, one must bear in mind the widespread intimidation of voters by Swapo before and during the elections, the fact that 54 per cent of the Namibian population lives in Ovamboland and that Ovambos traditionally belong to the Swapo organisation.

Col Eugene Henrico, who is Senior Staff Officer Command Communication of the SADF, has had more than twelve years experience of Civic Action programmes at ground level in Sector 20, Natal and Transvaal. Command Communication [Comcom] has replaced the own forces part of Civic Action.

He told me that through Civic Action the SADF has made many thousands of friends in Ovamboland. He personally knew all the leaders and enjoyed their trust. There existed such a measure of togetherness between the soldiers and locals that it was with sadness that they departed.

"But there is one thing that I would like to make clear," he said. "It is one thing to be someone's friend and something else when a third person comes and presses an AK 47 rifle against your head and says, 'Now you will vote for me, or else...' Of course you will vote for him, especially if the lives of your family are also threatened."

He believes the SADF departed with honour from its Civic Actions in Namibia. It was a tremendous victory to have gained the trust and goodwill of the people. The achievement cannot be measured in effort or gold.

"When I look back at my three years in Namibia, there are aspects which I still vividly remember. Soldiers carrying children many miles to hospital; the free medical care provided; qualified veterinarians looking without charge after the welfare of livestock; financial experts giving businesses sound advice; schools manned by dedicated NSM teachers, and many more.

"I am sure they will always remember the SADF as a benefactor."

Natal

The Civic Action effort in Natal consisted of 56 semi-permanent projects and many others over a period of time. As in Namibia, SADF soldiers were permanently applied to render service to the local Black communities. The projects covered the whole spectrum of service. They liaised with the KwaZulu government, local authorities and traditional leaders, rendered service to some private schools and were involved in nature conversation, agriculture etc.

In rural areas they established 125 safe natural watering places, thereby combating diseases such as cholera, preventing livestock sicknesses and earning for themselves the gratitude of the people who on occasion slaughtered an ox or goats for a feast and even laid on tribal dancing.

Col. Henrico, who for four years was deeply involved in the Natal projects, said: "We dug open fountains, laid pipes for wells, established protected separate places with fresh drinking water for people and cattle and also where the women could do their washing."

Near Durban the soldiers helped with garden projects and were thanked by senior politicians. In squatter camps they rendered invaluable assistance, helping with the establishment of liaison committees which included squatter camp members and acting as go-between with the Durban city council. Clinics for health-care, manned by SADF doctors, were established.

"It was a highlight of my career when I could drive with my family to the heart of a squatter camp at Chicken Farm near Durban one Sunday to say good-bye to my Black friends there when I was transferred," said Col. Henrico. "We were warmly greeted and invited for lunch and something to drink. It says much if one considers that this all happened while I was in uniform."

He continues: "What Civic Action, and later Comcom taught me, was colour blindness and the knowledge that there must be millions in South Africa, who, although of different colour, are people with feelings, aspirations and a longing for prosperity and happiness."

"Unfortunately there are people and organisations with political motives who do not share the same."

According to the personal view of Col. Henrico, the Civic Action system had one weakness especially in that, without being meant to, it strayed onto the terrain of other departments such as education, agriculture etc. This resulted in unfair competition in which the soldier quickly took over the role of inspector of education and of health and found himself in the role of agricultural official etc. The reason, simply, is that there is so much expertise in the SADF that officials outside the SADF were quite willing to work alongside the men in uniform.

From a functional point of view this could not be tolerated as the SADF has as its own primary role the safeguarding of the integrity of the RSA and defence of

its borders. Civic Action projects, although in themselves of tremendous value as a builder of goodwill between the SADF and the community, were eventually pushed aside to make way for the departments who were supposed to do the job in the first instance. Unfortunately they were sadly found lacking in ability to do the job as well as the SADF, who by itself had set the highest standards.

Demise

At this point one must refer to the origin and demise of Civic Action.

In an effort to raise the standard of living of communities and to enhance positive disposition, Civic Action programmes were initiated by the Army in almost every Black area in the eighties.

With the introduction of the National Management System (NMS), Civic Action was eventually managed on a regional basis by Joint Management Centres (JMCs).

With the development of the Socio-economic Welfare Departments, it was determined that Civic Action programmes would fall under the line function of the Department. The SADF eventually handed over responsibility of Civic Action to them.

Since then the SADF has applied a hands-off policy regarding Civic Action.

With the dissolution of the JMCs, the co-ordinating mechanisms that made Civic Action effective, disappeared. Since then various efforts were made, but there has been a lack of resources, manpower and resourcefulness.

Col. Henrico said: "By far the most Blacks are moderate, but most live in fear. Fear of death, fear of intimidation, fear of harm to their families. I have sometimes stayed overnight in Black homes in Black townships to gain a better knowledge and understanding of the true situation and I have seen this fear."

"You may be a moderate Black, but when someone with a sjambok or an AK47 comes running down the street shouting, 'Come, we must go and throw stones,' then you drop everything and do as he says. For if you don't, you might return to your house and find nothing there."

He concludes: "Perhaps it is the knowledge and understanding of what really goes on in the squatter camps and Black townships that makes me believe in the need for real assistance, the need to stretch out a hand of friendship."

"If ever there was a time when we must climb in boots and all with a well orchestrated Civic Action programme in which White and Black soldiers are employed, then it is now. But let us also remember that the intimidation monster lurks and peers at the masses who are more than willing to do its bidding..."

Envoy to U.S. Views Clinton Administration

MB2104162793 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
21 Apr 93 p 15

[Report on interview with South African Ambassador Harry Schwarz to Foreign Editor Frederick Cleary: "US 'is good for SA'"—place and date not given]

[Text] South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Harry Schwartz, says President Clinton's Democratic administration will be good for this country.

There should be a complete metamorphosis in relations between Democrats and the Pretoria Government. Under Jimmy Carter in the 1970s, the Democratic administration was hostile to apartheid and thus to the Vorster-Botha regimes. But, with President de Klerk's official abandonment of apartheid, that hostility has evaporated. Indeed, the reverse situation is now the case.

"I corresponded at length with Bill Clinton when he was governor of Arkansas and long before he became a presidential front-runner," said Schwarz.

"I think he applies his mind to the South African issue when it arises. But, at present, it is low on the priority list, as the United States has no strategic interests in this region. Its only prevailing major interest in Africa is that of a humanitarian nature, such as in Somalia.

"Domestic matters have a greater priority, and when Clinton has turned to foreign affairs, he has been mainly preoccupied with the Russian and Bosnian situations."

However, when South Africa does eventually command more attention, said Schwarz, Clinton will have expert opinion at hand. "His ambassador to South Africa, Princeton Lyman, is first-class, a very constructive person, as is the newly appointed Under Secretary for State for African Affairs, George Moose.

"Very practical, he has a deep and long understanding of Africa and its problems, while Secretary of State Warren Christopher, since his Carter days, appreciates the complexities of a multi-ethnic society, and is conscious of the kind of constitution and government needed for such a society.

"National Security advisor Anthony Lake even wrote a book in 1976 about the then Rhodesia, so he, too, knows and understands this country and the continent.

"There is, overall, an appreciation of a need to encourage the negotiation process, and, interestingly enough, an approach to the kind of a constitution that South Africa needs.

"It is interesting that those in the administration talk about federalism being the answer. They do not prescribe it, emphasising that South Africa has to draw up its own constitution, but they continually draw attention to the advantages of federalism in a multi-ethnic society and how it can provide safeguards in such a society.

"From the moment this government assumed office, I took the view that it would be good for this country. Provided we got on with the job, with the negotiations, they would be supportive and encouraging. This is mainly because the U.S. foreign policy rests on three pillars—one being the encouragement of democracy and the protection of human rights throughout the world. In pursuing that policy the objective should be identical to what we are doing in South Africa.

"The Republican Bush administration did not have the same strong attitude towards the concept of democracy and human rights. They said so, yes, and in words there was no difference, but bearing in mind the traditions of the more liberal Democratic Party, there is a greater commitment to this.

"To mind, foreign policy under the Bush administration was classic foreign policy, namely, countries do not have friends, they have interests. True, the United States does have what are termed 'special relationships,' and it would be wrong to say America did not regard some nations as being their friends and others their opponents. Also, to be fair, until near the end of its term in office, the Bush administration was more preoccupied with the Cold War and related issues than southern Africa."

President Clinton and the Democrats are strongly supported by the African-American vote. There are many more of the latter in Congress as well as in government, and the logical lobbyists for Africa are the African-Americans.

"Obviously, therefore, African-Americans are more interested in Africa because they have a sentimental tie with their roots. Thus, it follows there is a subsequent political obligation by the new administration to its supporters in the election."

The Hani assassination and subsequent political uncertainty has understandably undermined much of the confidence American politicians and businessmen were beginning to feel for this country.

"This will frighten people off again. I have tried to tell Americans that the path toward elections here is not going to be a smooth one, and warned them in advance of the problems we face. Right now, businessmen are adopting a wait-and-see attitude. In time, they will want to invest here, but not with the vast amounts of investment money some here seem to think."

Schwarz said the major factor was when the World Bank and International Monetary Fund began granting loans and facilities for investment in South Africa, hopefully, when the Transitional Executive Council was in place and an election date set. Both these organisations will not make money available until there is internal consensus. Also, international bankers will want to be assured that South Africa's existing debts, stocks issued by the Government, will be honoured. At some early stage some commitment, even a simple statement to this effect, must be made."

Putting over the South African story to Americans was hard work, admitted Schwarz. In addition to a heavy programme of face-to-face meetings, the ambassador and his staff issue a stream of background material to interested parties. "But there is no propaganda," he emphasised. "We tell it as it is. This has given us tremendous credibility. What we have achieved in Washington is that more people know about South Africa than ever before. More people are prepared to be objective about this country."

Comments on Future Financial Aid

MB2104163393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 21 SAPA—Financial aid facilities from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank are still dependent upon an internal consensus between the South African Government and African National Congress [ANC], according to SA Ambassador to the United States Harry Schwarz.

Speaking at a stockbroker's seminar in Johannesburg on Wednesday [21 April], Mr. Schwarz said: "Internal consensus in substance, though not in form, in the eyes of the institutions means agreement between the government and the ANC, and a commitment that arrangements will be honoured by a future government."

He said the establishment of the transitional executive council and the setting of an election date, which could occur at the end of May this year, could be the indicator of internal consensus needed by foreign aid agencies.

Mr. Schwarz expected the most immediate benefit would come from World Bank projects, and if the major domestic players acted correctly the amounts of aid involved could be substantial.

The IMF position would be more complicated though, and the unlocking of its facilities would be dependent upon: the establishment of stability in SA, the adoption of realistic economic policies by those most likely to be in power, and the new government honouring existing debt.

"The sooner there is clarity and certainty on these issues, the better. Clear statements on this by the major political organisations at the time they agree to lift sanctions would not only be helpful, but essential," Mr. Schwarz said.

With regard to private investment, he said such investment would be forthcoming but not in the large and necessary amounts hoped for.

There were many other countries and opportunities competing for, and in some cases more attractive, the "investment dollar".

Mr. Schwarz expected increased trade would precede any substantial investment flows from foreign entrepreneurs.

"There will be ... private investment, but many are likely to be cautious and others are likely to adopt a 'wait and see' attitude."

Norway, Sweden To Stop ANC Aid Next Year

MB2104205193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Norway is to cut off aid to the African National Congress [ANC] next year when the ANC becomes a political party.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry said after a meeting with ANC officials in Oslo that the government had a policy of not supporting political parties. However, it said it would continue to work with the broad democratic movements of South Africa.

Sweden, the ANC's single biggest contributor, has the same policy and has already announced it will halt aid to the organization once an election date is set.

The Norwegian foreign minister, Mr. Johan Jorgen Holst, is to pay a two-day visit to South Africa next week. A statement by the Foreign Ministry in Oslo said Mr. Holst will have talks with State President de Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and ANC President Nelson Mandela. He will give the opening address at a conference organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa. Mr. Holst will be the first Norwegian Government minister to visit South Africa.

Government To Increase Aid to Zambia

MB1904155093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1231 GMT 19 Apr 93

[Text] Lusaka April 19 SAPA—South Africa, itself struggling with a deeply depressed economy, will nonetheless increase its aid to Zambia to help improve health and water services, it was announced on Sunday night.

South African representative to Zambia Sam Sternban said: "South African aid to Zambia last year totalled R[Rand]1.3 million and this will be increased in the current fiscal year to improve health services."

The South African envoy said relations between Lusaka and Pretoria were cordial after the formalisation of diplomatic contacts in October last year.

21 Apr Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB2104152193

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Traditional Weapons at Funeral Viewed—"One of the ANC's [African National Congress] conditions for the resumption of negotiations after the Boipatong hiatus was that government should outlaw the carrying of weapons—traditional or otherwise—at any political

gathering," begins a page 4 editorial entitled "Spears of the nation" in the Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 21 April. "And a sensible point it was too." Because the ANC demand always took aim at the Inkatha Freedom Party, "there was a certain irony, then, in the sight over the past 10 days of large numbers of protesters and mourners carrying around axes, spears, pangas and other 'traditional' devices, not to mention the more sophisticated weaponry present in abundance at the funeral." The editorial goes on to argue that even though ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa declared that "the carrying of weapons is not on," the abundance of weapons at ANC gatherings recently should serve as a lesson to an organization which has been "unremittingly critical of the police and [which is] now eager to take joint control of the security forces."

SOWETAN

Rolling Mass Action Discussed—"We are acutely conscious of and anxious about the effects of rolling mass actions on the country's economy," begins the Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 21 April in a page 6 editorial. However, "we believe it is better for the country to make such sacrifices now before we go into a more decent, more democratic future. It is better for us to take the stiff doses of medicine now and suffer economic depression....Most political leaders in the liberation parties are aware they might have to inherit a destroyed economy when they inevitably get into power....We have tasted the bitter fruits of oppression and poverty. We do not wish to see the same happen to future generations. We believe though that the slate has to be wiped clean before we can start a new, respectable country for our children." The **SOWETAN** then qualifies its views by adding that "it is no longer a question of scoring political points. We are all in this boat together."

BEELD

ANC Must Choose Between Extremism and Moderation—In his "Political Picture" column on page 6 of the Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 16 April, columnist Willie Kuhn notes that "when black youths booed Mr. Nelson Mandela in Soweto this week as he spoke of peace, enormous implications for South African politics were revealed. How the myth has become human! A few years ago no one would have dared to make such a challenge, because Mr. Mandela was the undisputed martyr-hero, the conscience and the symbol of the liberation struggle....When Mr. Mandela and the Pan-Africanist Congress' [PAC] Clarence Makwetu appeared like two Roman gladiators before the crowds at the Jabulani amphitheater it was the latter who was crowned the new champion. Now the African National Congress knows its leadership is fallible." The ANC, says Kuhn, has two options: "It will have to press on with the negotiations it has begun, or try to outdo the PAC in extremism and thereby throw the whole national unity movement overboard....It will have to urgently analyze the changing political scenario and make a calculated choice. The organization's statements after Wednesday's

[14 April] orgy of violence point to an ambiguity and hypocrisy which will get it nowhere politically. To claim that Wednesday's action was successful because so few people died and there was only a few million rands' worth of damage is scandalous opportunism. Who does Cyril Ramaphosa think he is leading around the bush? To say ANC marshals will maintain order is patent nonsense." Kuhn concludes: "If the ANC continues to justify anything committed in the name of the struggle, it will be ground to minced meat by more powerful forces. It will simply have to choose where it is headed, and who its traveling companions are, or be rejected by both black extremism and black-white moderation."

Join Forces To Build New RSA—An editorial on page 6 of the Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 16 April declares that "much of the reaction to the assassination of Mr. Chris Hani can be understood—but not the senseless destruction which has accompanied it. There is understanding that Mr. Hani's supporters should be heart broken and angered over his death....There is understanding for the African National Congress' explanation that the sorrow and anger must be channeled into peaceful expression. It is a reasonable intention, but how that intention can be practically implemented is what causes concern. In the past no organization has succeeded in calling for mass action in which all participants behaved peacefully. As was feared, the behavior of some people at the ANC rallies on Wednesday was unreasonable by any standards. There are people who deliberately derailed a train; who kicked out bus windows so that they could lean out; who set fire to kiosks, motorcycles, bus stations, and phone booths; who tore out road signs and display windows—not to plunder the shops, but simply for the sake of vandalism....And that's not all. Incalculable damage has been caused to human relations,... and foreign and domestic confidence in the economy has been lost." **BEELD** concludes: "Too much damage has been caused, visible and invisible. A massive task of restoration and reconstruction lies ahead. Every new destructive act only makes this task more difficult....It is high time that all South Africans join forces to build a country which provides a safe haven for all."

Foreign Observers' Role—A second editorial on the same page of **BEELD** points out that "many South Africans are skeptical about foreign representatives who are monitoring events intended to lead this country to a more democratic dispensation." Nevertheless, it says, "the role of these foreign observers cannot be summarily rejected. There are important international advantages, and they do help to better inform the world about local circumstances. A good example is the statement by Reverend John Oliver, coordinator of the Network of Independent Monitors, on the chaos and destruction caused Wednesday when masses of people commemorated Mr. Chris Hani's death. He praised the police and said the chaotic situation along The Parade in Cape Town was because there were too few marshals for the number of people, and because ANC leaders feared for their own safety. That kind of observation will carry

more authority overseas than a thousand press statements by the South African Police [SAP]. That is why we welcome the fact that two foreign criminal experts are being brought into the investigation into the assassination of Mr. Hani. Their involvement will minimize the possibility of the SAP later being accused of a cover-up. We have nothing to hide; these observers must report honestly on what they see."

22 Apr Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB2204135793

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Mass Action To Fan Flames of Intolerance—Ostensibly, the African National Congress, ANC, in calling for renewed mass action, aims "to force the Government's hand" on the setting of an election date, the establishment of a transitional executive council, and the creation of joint control over the security forces, points out a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 22 April. On the first two issues, the approach "seems disingenuous: The Government cannot make these announcements unilaterally, and the negotiating forum is in any case tantalisingly close to agreement." Concerning joint security control, the government is "fiercely resisting the inevitable—but it is nevertheless questionable whether mass action will hurry along a sensible compromise. In addition, SACP [South African Communist Party] chairman Joe Slovo is being naive when he says the aim of mass action 'will certainly not be

to raise political temperatures, or to fan the flames of intolerance'. Not the aim, perhaps, but the effect almost certainly."

Praise for De Klerk on Appointment of British, German Policemen—A second editorial on the same page says the arrival of top British and German policemen to assist in the investigation into the Chris Hani assassination is "a significant and welcome development....The presence of these two experienced officers in the investigating team will reassure Hani's peers and admirers in the ANC and the SACP that the inquiries will be conducted without fear or favour. It is absolutely vital that there should be not even a whiff of suspicion of a cover-up. President de Klerk deserves to be commended. He had judged rightly that false national pride is of secondary importance."

BUSINESS DAY

Mass Action To Placate ANC Members—"Members of the mainly white establishment do not understand the frustrations of their black compatriots," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 22 April. "And the political groups on the left—which represent much of the black population—remain insensitive to white fears and potential longer-term consequences of today's actions. But the next six weeks [of rolling mass action] need not be as shattering as some fear. In many ways, the responses to ANC mass action threats are knee-jerk ones. And there is a real danger that those speaking out against the action—sometimes to make a legitimate political point—may be creating self-fulfilling prophecies." The editorial goes on to note that "an important point is that the campaign has more to do with the ANC seeking to placate elements within its own ranks than with putting pressure on government."

Angola

Fighting in Cabinda, Ndalantando, Elsewhere

MB2204073793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] continue to deal heavy blows to Eduardo dos Santos' forces in just about every part of Angolan territory. The FALA forces attacked a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] military column in the Cabinda Enclave last weekend. The FALA forces captured two vehicles carrying foodstuffs and burned to the ground another one carrying war materiel. A source in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] General Staff in Cabinda Province reports those vehicles had been traveling from Subantando to Tando Zinze with the aim of supplying the MPLA-PT forces confined to that area.

Under the command of Lieutenant General Lucio Paulo Amaral, Eduardo dos Santos' repressive army is preparing to recapture the city of Ndalatando, capital of Cuanza Norte Province. That city has been under UNITA's control for the last five months. The FALA General Staff Office for Cuanza Norte Province reports large quantities of war materiel and many MPLA-PT soldiers are being moved from (?Luanda) to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] forward command post at (Tanzanenha). Vivaldo Prata, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in Cuanza Norte Province, provides the details:

[Begin Prata recording] Contradicting the Angolan people's desire and hope to achieve peace at the Abidjan peace talks, the joint FAPLA-Riot Police forces of the MPLA-PT continue to behave like the devil and are making intensive military preparations to attack Ndalatando. Reinforcements from Luanda, including forces which managed to escape Huambo, have already arrived in Dondo and are on the way to the FAPLA forward command post at (Tanzanenha). From what has been observed on the ground, an operation is already under way to attack Ndalatando. Its first stage is to unleash groups to carry out in-depth reconnaissance. It should be noted that those groups have roundly failed in their mission so far. With the help of the people, they were all detected in the areas of (Zavua), (Nandiateto), the outlying areas of the city of Ndalatando, and [name indistinct]. Some of those forces were killed in clashes with the FALA troops and the rest fled in disarray. Joao Manuel Morais Zita, a military counterintelligence officer who headed one of those reconnaissance groups, has been captured and is giving wonderful military information about the enemy. For instance, he has reported that FAPLA-Riot Police Brigadier (Violencio), former commander for the Cuanza Norte military area, was recently replaced by General Lucio do Amaral, who

has met with Colonels (Passos Kwi), Vitoria, and (Catalco), as well as Lieutenant Colonel Escorcio in (Tanzanenha) to discuss tactical matters. He appointed Lt. Col. Escorcio tactical commander and entrusted logistical affairs to Col. (Passos Kwi). [passage omitted]

As a war hors d'oeuvre, the FALA red beret forces attacked and burned to the ground five enemy vehicles carrying equipment along the road between Luanda and Dondo, some two km from Maria Teresa, on the route to Cassualala. Five FAPLA-Riot Police soldiers were confirmed killed, and three confirmed wounded on the ground. The FALA forces control parts of the road and railroad linking Luanda and Dondo and are preventing any traffic along the same. The city of Dondo is under siege so we take this opportunity to warn businessmen and civilians not to travel between Luanda and Dondo, because they will be placing their lives at serious risk. The joint FAPLA-Riot Police forces have been traveling with innocent civilians, whom they use as human shields. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The FALA forces are ready to deal with any war-mongering adventure by the Futungoland [referring to Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace] forces.

Meanwhile, the war continues to intensify in northern Angola. The MPLA-PT are describing the local people as their enemies who are deserving of all forms of extermination. Felix Miranda, the Vorgan correspondent for northern Angola, says the people in that region are regarded as traitors to MPLA-PT traditions simply because they are giving UNITA all their support. That correspondent reports the northern people do not impose tribal or racial discrimination, but have identified the MPLA-PT as enemies and liars.

[Begin Miranda recording] By contrast, the FALA soldiers are traveling freely throughout liberated territory. They are protected and fed by the people. Because of that, the MPLA-PT is killing people, destroying villages, and so forth. The FAPLA General Staff has been sending helicopter-borne groups to the area with the aim of mining plantations and the paths they believe are used by the people to take food to the UNITA forces. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Largely because of a lack of food, the state of the troops led by Joao de Matos [chief of General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces] is quite chaotic in the city of Menongue, the capital of Cuando Cubango Province. Because of a long-standing siege by the FALA forces, the FAPLA forces are finding it extremely difficult to get any kind of supplies. Serious food shortages are making those soldiers quite demoralized. Their future is uncertain. In their units, FAPLA soldiers are promising to desert as soon as possible. The Futungoland men have never remembered them since the fighting began. Well-placed sources in the area report frogs are the FAPLA forces' principal source of nourishment these days. In the wake of long-standing food shortages, not even manioc is available any more.

Commentary Notes UNITA Hope for Further Gains

MB2104133993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 21 Apr 93

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] It was with justifiable anxiety that the Angolan people were waiting yesterday for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] radical wing's response concerning a definitive cease-fire accord for Angola. This followed the UNITA team's request that the talks in Abidjan be suspended for one day so that it could consult with its leadership. The government delegation views the cease-fire issue as fundamental. The government believes the resolution of other important public problems hinge on the achievement of a cease-fire leading to a just and lasting peace throughout Angolan territory.

The UNITA militarist leadership does not appear to share such feelings, however. It continues to delay the end of the war, which is an extremely serious problem caused by UNITA itself and which began more than [words indistinct]. Dr. Jonas Savimbi's recent statement to the foreign media reflect his militarist organization's real intentions, notably the establishment of a parallel power alongside the one legally chosen and legitimized by the people within the framework of his poorly disguised plan to divide [words indistinct]. Only this can explain why, even after the talks in Abidjan had begun, Dr. Jonas Savimbi's forces continued to [words indistinct] Bie, Luena, Moxico [words indistinct] take them by force.

Furthermore, it is clear that the UNITA radical wing supports war and is rather hesitant about moving toward a [word indistinct] and serious discussion of issues which are crucial to the life of our nation. Certainly, peace is of no interest to Jonas Savimbi or his followers at this stage. [Words indistinct] indications are that UNITA's military offensive is still under way.

Dr. Savimbi will not desist from war as long as he does not control the part of Angola to which he says he has a right. Savimbi has always been a man obsessed with power. He will think nothing of sacrificing more lives in order to govern the country or secure what he regards as his own share.

In view of certain statements made by the UNITA [word indistinct] leader as the Abidjan talks were already in progress, can one believe that the UNITA militarist leadership has adopted a different stance and that it has

become committed to achieving peace and rendering national reconciliation more solid?

Dr. Savimbi's words are not words of peace. His language is the language of a violent and ambitious man who is completely ignorant of the reality in the country, which already has democratic institutions freely elected by the Angolan people. To divide the Angolan people through the force of arms is Dr. Jonas Savimbi's prime objective. Nor does he want to understand that, in doing so, he is contradicting the desire of the majority of Angolan people. With his illegal and powerfully equipped army, the leader of the UNITA radical wing thinks he can impose his will on all Angolans, thereby forcing them to [words indistinct]. He also believes that, with his army, he can go on indefinitely exerting pressure on the legal government and maintain the status quo. He thinks this will allow him to circumvent the Bicesse Accords and the results of the September 1992 elections [words indistinct]. Perhaps that helps explain why the UNITA radical leadership is not in a hurry to achieve a definitive cease-fire accord but is more interested rather in provisional and precarious solutions. In practice, those solutions will not resolve Angola's number one problem: War.

The UNITA radical wing has the duty to urgently contribute [words indistinct] that we are living today, with all the dramatic consequences which have arisen from that. The situation in Angola is intolerable. The people may react if Dr. Jonas Savimbi's radical and militarist wing should insist on its warmongering stance. The war is reaching such dimensions as to give our citizens no option but fight for their own survival.

Opposition Party Chairman Departs for Angolan Talks

MB2204095793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] (Alvaro Afonso Moneza), chairman of the Angolan Identity Preservation Party, Pacia, left the country today for Abidjan, the capital of Cote d'Ivoire, which is currently hosting the talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Mr. (Alvaro Moneza) thus joins Antonio Alberto Neto, (Miguel Muendo), and Rui Pereira, his counterparts in the Angolan Democratic Party [PDA], National Union for the Light of Democracy and Development in Angola [UNLDDA], and Party of the Angolan Republic [PRA], respectively. They form an extraparlimentary bloc which also wants to make every effort to contribute toward real peace for the Angolan people.

It should be noted that the Angolan Government is not accompanied by any political party at this round of peace talks in the Ivorian capital.

Armed Forces Generals Sworn in to New Posts

MB2004155793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 93

[From the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cock-erel" program]

[Excerpt] The following generals were sworn in to positions of command in the Angolan Defense Ministry here in Luanda on 15 April 1993: Geraldo Sachipengo Nunda, Zacarias Mundombe, Agostinho Benguela Junior, Renato Campos Mateus, Jeremias Mota Jaulo, and Adriano Muakivela Mackenzie.

Generals Nunda and Benguela were sworn in as advisers to the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] chief of the General Staff, while General Adriano Mackenzie was promoted to the post of deputy chief of the FAA General Staff. General Zacarias Mundombe is deputy chief of the FAA General Staff for Personnel, General Jeremias Mota Jaulo is the chief of the Office of the Higher Council and Discipline, and General Renato Campos Mateus is the chief of the Social Assistance Office. [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Policy

MB2104210593 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Interview with Foreign Minister M. J. Qhobela by reporter Mike Slatter; place and date not given—from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] People in southern Africa, and not least the citizens of Lesotho, will have been wondering about the foreign policy of Lesotho's newly elected BCP [Basotho Congress Party] government, especially toward South Africa which geographically surrounds Lesotho. The outgoing military government had close relations with Pretoria, but there has been speculations that the new government might distance itself more and give increased support to the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. Well, the new foreign minister of Lesotho, M. J. Qhobela, has issued a statement saying the new government would pursue a policy of friendship with everybody and mutual noninterference in each others' affairs. On the line to Maseru, Mike Slatter asked Mr. Qhobela if that included South Africa:

[Begin recording] [Qhobela] I am not going to single out any particular country in particular. I am not even going to make a special reference to the Republic of South Africa, with all due respect to our extraordinary geographical position—namely, that of being completely surrounded by a sovereign territory of a UN member state. These, as I stated at the press conference, are broad principles of foreign policy which will form the fundamental tenets of the Government of Lesotho's foreign policy.

[Slatter] Some people look at it in a slightly different way. You are taking over from a government that had particularly good relations with South Africa. Do you think you can follow that up?

[Qhobela] You are dragging me into the South African thing again, and with respect, I will stress that these are broad outlines of His Majesty's government in Lesotho's foreign policy.

[Slatter] Would you say that your foreign policy ideals are the same as your predecessors'?

[Qhobela] Yes, without a slightest shadow of doubt, without a slightest shadow of doubt. If the previous military regime had very good relations with South Africa, there is what is called in any properly managed democratic society, a continuity of policy, particularly in foreign affairs. Foreign affairs is a very delicate field and you don't tamper about with it. You continue to address it in the national interest because it is above party political affiliations.

[Slatter] It has been noted by political observers that your party has very good relationships with the ANC, more particularly the PAC. Do you think that will affect your relationship with South Africa?

[Qhobela] Yes. You are dragging me into the realm of the particular again. The principal that the state, I am not talking about political organizations here—I want to make that distinction absolutely clear—of any given state, whether South Africa, United Kingdom, Malawi, Mauritius or any other country. No. Here I was announcing the fundamental tenets or the basic principles of foreign relations in regard to the State of Lesotho.

[Slatter] I am intrigued, sir, to know why you don't want to talk about South Africa in particular?

[Qhobela] I am not going to do that because there will be all the time in the world in the future to address Lesotho's foreign policy in relation to regional interests. [end recording]

Trade Minister on Preference for Basotho

MB2104112293 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] The honorable minister of trade and industry, Mr. Shakhane Mokhehle, says it is the policy of the government that trade should fall in the hands of Basotho first, and as such they are the ones to be issued trading licenses before foreigners. Mr. Shakhane Mokhehle said this today when addressing the staff of his ministry here in Maseru. The minister said the Ministry of Trade and Industry is faced with the task of helping Basotho to establish small-scale industries, whom in the long run will be able to start big industries. He assured them that nobody will interfere with the work except those who'll not do the job as expected. Last week the minister met [word indistinct] of his ministry.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shakhane Mokhehle leaves Lesotho tomorrow for Cairo, Egypt, to attend the 16th ordinary session of the Labor Commission of the Organization of African Unity from Thursday to Saturday this week. Topics selected for discussion in this year's session include the [word indistinct] of the (mayor) of the OAU Labor Commission, and the conference of ministers for social affairs, and the situation of African metal workers. Progress made on the implementation of the project on the strengthening of the role of African women in the informal sectors will also be included.

The honorable minister of national resources, Mr. Monyane Moleleki, will be acting as minister of trade.

Mozambique

Chissano Urges Renamo To Begin Party Work

MB2204121493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Addressing newsmen who had accompanied him to Manica and Niassa Provinces, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said in Maputo yesterday that, if the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] seriously intends to work for peace, then it will bring its men to the Mozambican capital so they can join the commissions which have been created in terms of the General Peace Accord.

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Mr. President: Let us go back to the operation of the commissions, as provided for by the General Peace Accord. Renamo has been saying it will send some 40 to 70 officials to join those commissions. It would appear that logistical problems still persist. Before, there were 18 officials. Now, that number has swollen to some 40 who will be coming to join those commissions. What will the government do so that Renamo does not say at some later stage that it sent 40 men who are experiencing hunger, are not given food, and so forth?

[Chissano] I have already noted that I say things truthfully and openly. Today, Renamo is a party. Though it has not registered itself yet as such, it is a party in terms of the accord it has signed. So, it is considered to be a party. We have done much for that party to take its first steps, to allow it to start living. The other parties are managing. They live. They work. They mobilize their supporters, just as Renamo intends to do. Thus, Renamo cannot go on using the pretext that it is not doing its work because of logistical shortages. We know Renamo is in every part of the country. This was the situation before, and it is the situation now. That is because it asked for support from the government. It received weapons, traveled, and received food. It traveled abroad. It has had offices abroad. This is the reason I say this amounts to nothing other than whims and subterfuge. If Renamo seriously intends to work for peace, Renamo will bring its men. We will fulfill the accord. As the accord states, we will continue to facilitate Renamo's

efforts to carry out its work. Besides, it is about time that we start realizing that making things easier for Renamo may start bothering other parties which also want to do their work. Thus, should it really want peace and see the accord implemented, Renamo must act accordingly and move in that direction. We will continue to call on the international community to make available the resources needed by the various political parties, Renamo included. Let me add that my party also has needs, but that does not prevent it from working. I do not know whether you have noticed [words indistinct] my party's visit to the provinces. Renamo is aware of that. There have been complaints about the many difficulties to do their work. Nevertheless, they have never ever told us that the party's structures would not function for as long as a vehicle was not made available, or certain living conditions were not complied with. My party is operating in the face of enormous difficulties, but it is operating nevertheless [10-second break in transmission] are gradually solving their problems. They are gradually installing themselves. That [word indistinct] demands much. We are demanding much. Thus, Renamo is a party and must exist as such. [end recording]

Denies Government Hardening Stance

MB2204064893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has denied that the Mozambican Government has hardened its stance with regard to the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], following his statements during his visits to Manica and Niassa Provinces.

Speaking in Maputo yesterday to newsmen who had accompanied him on the tour to those two provinces, President Chissano once again accused Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama of a wanton nature for refusing to meet him in Maputo. The Mozambican head of state warned that, should war resume, it will be the Mozambican Government's duty to organize its citizens' defense.

Asked to comment on Renamo's allegations concerning delays in the sending of its representatives to commissions overseeing the peace process, President Chissano said Renamo must send its men to Maputo if it is seriously interested in working for peace.

Asked about proposals advanced by certain parties concerning the formation of a three-year transitional government prior to elections, the Mozambican head of state described such a proposal as antidemocratic, at the very least.

Renamo Insists on Conditions Before Going to Maputo

MB2204091593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has reaffirmed that its officials to the commissions that have been created in terms of the General Peace Accord will not be coming to Maputo as long as the government does not confirm that all logistical requirements demanded by Renamo have been met.

The conditions demanded by Renamo include accommodations, food, and transportation for its officials in all commissions. The number of those officials is now 65, as opposed to the 12 who were previously based in Maputo.

The Renamo press sector has quoted a source in the Renamo presidency as saying that the officials to those commissions are ready and willing to come to Maputo at any time, as long as conditions for the discharge of their duties have been guaranteed.

Gaza Province To Repatriate 120,000 Refugees

MB2104165093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] About 120,000 Mozambicans who have sought refuge in Swaziland, South Africa, and Zimbabwe will soon return to their home areas in Gaza Province. Gaza Provincial Governor Eugenio Numaio pointed out that the repatriation will demand the Mozambican Government's assistance, particularly regarding the supply of food, clothes, and production implements for the reintegration of refugees. Eugenio Numaio also said that thousands of refugees originating from Gaza Province are also being repatriated from South Africa through the Pafuri Border in Chicualacuala District.

South Africa To Help Train Demobilized Troops'

MB2104204093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] South Africa will support the professional training of demobilized troops from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces. This was revealed in Beira by (John Duck), who is the South African Trade Mission head in Mozambique. In an interview with Radio Mozambique in Beira, the South African official said that 15 Mozambicans will be selected from different provinces of the country to be trained as instructors in South Africa. The instructors will then be sent to professional training centers for demobilized troops. The South African official in Mozambique said the training will allow the demobilized troops to undertake professional activities in accordance with the labor market. The South African official, who is accompanied by the national director for professional training in the Mozambican Labor Ministry, is currently in Tete Province, after which he will leave for Nampula Province.

Swaziland

Minister on Not Releasing 'Black Wednesday' Report

MB2104102893 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 21 Apr 93 pp 1, 3

[By Shaka Gina: "Release of 'Black Wednesday' Report May Endanger Lives"]

[Text] The controversial Black Wednesday report will never be made public, and that is official, the Minister of Education, Prince Khuzulwandle, disclosed yesterday.

The minister stated that his ministry feared that if the report was made public, people who submitted evidence during its compiling might be subject to victimization by some members of the public who were involved on that fateful day now popularly dubbed "Black Wednesday," when joint police and army forces attacked unarmed students at the Kwaluseni campus of the University of Swaziland.

Prince Khuzulwandle told this newspaper that the people who led evidence which is contained in the report were sworn in confidence and were promised that their versions would never be made public.

The report contains findings of a judicial commission of enquiry which was set up to look into the events which took place on Wednesday, November 14, 1990, at the University of Swaziland where a combined detachment comprising armed forces of the Umbutfo [warrior] Swaziland Defence Force and the Police raided the campus.

Many students were injured during this operation, which resulted in a public outcry for justice to be done on the perpetrators of the violence, and it was then the commission of enquiry, headed by High Court Judge, Justice Ben Dunn, was set up.

The minister further charged that if anyone released the report publicly he would have betrayed the people who filed their evidence when the report was compiled.

"The report was compiled in confidence for the government to be able to charge people who were involved in the exercise of assaulting the students when they were being evacuated at the university on the Black Wednesday," he explained.

He said the report is in the meantime with the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, which would have to determine if any persons could be prosecuted.

The minister noted that persons who were victimized by the forces on the Black Wednesday can now take legal action against the government if they wished to do so. One of the victims has already been awarded more than E [emalangen] 250,000 for an eye she lost during the bloody encounter.

Meanwhile, the principal secretary in the prime minister's office, Reverend Percy Mngomezulu, said he was not aware that the report would never be made public. He said this after he was asked by this newspaper if the conclusion that the report would never be made public was reached after government had sought legal advice regarding its being released publicly, since the prime minister had earlier this year said government was to seek legal advice regarding the releasing of the report for the public.

Agriculture Official on Imported Maize Needs

MB1804114393 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 18 Apr 93 p 2

[By Pat Jele: "76,000 Tonnes Maize Is To Be Imported"]

[Text] Swaziland will import 76,000 tonnes of maize this year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives announced this week. Local farmers are expected to produce 83,000 tonnes of maize.

The people of Swaziland, Director of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr. Patrick Lukhele said, need about 180,000 tonnes of maize per year. However, these figures reflected are just estimations as the harvesting period is not yet over. The exact amount of maize to be imported this year will depend on what the country has produce, Mr. Lukhele said.

Mr. Lukhele said there are still drought in the country, but had improved a lot. He said there were some areas in the Manzini and Shiselweni Regions which had not produced anything this farming season. The hardest hit area is Lavumisa where the bulk of cotton is growing. The prospects don't promise a good harvest this year.

"We, together with Non-Governmental Organisations and the World Food Programme, are trying to find ways to get help from the friends of the Swazi Nation. The problem is not as bad as last year," said Mr. Lukhele.

"Last year, the country produced between 40,000 and 50,000 tonnes of maize and this year we expect to produce between 90,000 tonnes and 100,000 tonnes.

"All that we need to do is to plan in advance for drought or do what is called drought preparedness," he said.

Disaster Task Force Official on Drought Needs

MB1704083493 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 17 Apr 93 p 2

[By Martin Matse: "Thousands Still Need Drought Relief Assistance—Nsibandze"]

[Text] There are 17,000 drought victims who still require food assistance in the country. This was disclosed by the Chairman of the National Disaster Task Force, Mr. Ben Mshamndane Nsibandze, yesterday. He said the figure does not include those who will require food assistance even after the current crop harvest.

He said as indicated in the Task Force's recent report, some of the non-governmental organisations, NGO's, have completed their last food distribution, and the remainder of them will complete their food distribution programme by the end of this month.

"It is for this reason that the Task Force continues to make an appeal for further donations to try and assist those desperate communities who, because of the inadequacy of drought relief food assistance could not be catered for," he said.

Mr. Nsibandze also disclosed that the Task Force was greatly encouraged by the generous donations made by the public and by international donors. He said that the two parties displayed a spirit of brotherhood and desire to assist their less fortunate brothers and sisters.

"The response we got was a very humbling experience and we pray that such public spirit continues and be the hallmark of the generosity of our people," he said.

Mr. Nsibandze also expressed gratitude to donations made by a local company and an individual this week. The company, International Tabernacle donated E [Emalangeni] 398 and Mr. John B. Zulu donated a sum of E1,000 to the Task Force.

According to Mr. Nsibandze, the drought victims who were beneficiaries of all the donations are grateful for the national demonstration of concern and support for the citizens who were victims of the 1992 drought.

Cote d'Ivoire

Strikes Disrupt SYNAPOSTEL Activities

AB2204103793 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Apr 93 p 11

[By Raphael N'Guessan]

[Excerpts] Post offices remained closed yesterday and will remain closed today and maybe also in the coming days. The National Post and Telecommunications Workers' Union (SYNAPOSTEL) decided on 20 April to launch a total strike after subjecting the public to reduced or slowed services and disruptions in post and telecommunications services since the middle of last week. SYNAPOSTEL, which called for a 48-hour strike yesterday and today, is expressing its displeasure over the authorities' follow-up to workers' demands.

Members of this union attempted to take over the Postel 2001 building late on the night of 20 April, but the law and order forces prevented them from doing so. Yesterday morning a group of workers, mainly women wearing red headbands, demonstrated noisily at the building's entrance but were dispersed by the law and order forces. [passage omitted]

SYNAPOSTEL has accused the Ministry of Energy and Mines, which is in charge of the Posts and Telecommunications Department, of shelving the new salary scale drawn up by an ad hoc committee, and of proposing another scale to workers which is far below their expectations. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Sudanese President Ends Visit With Optimism

AB2104195093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Another peace meeting aimed at resolving the Sudanese crisis has been fixed for Abuja on Monday [26 April]. This was one of the resolutions of the end of a one-day official visit of Sudanese President 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir to Nigeria. State House correspondent B.E. Alabi has a report:

[Alabi] [Words indistinct] of President al-Bashir was part of Nigeria's efforts to end the civil war in Sudan. On the 5th and 9th of this month, the leader of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army], Colonel John Garang, paid a similar visit to President Babangida, during which he promised to attend the next Sudanese peace talks in Abuja and keep to the cease-fire agreement throughout the talks. During today's meeting, held behind closed doors, both leaders were said to have reviewed the progress made towards the reconvening of the peace conference and expressed the hope that it will finally resolve the war in Sudan.

General 'Umar al-Bashir thanked President Babangida for his sustained interest in promoting a peaceful settlement of the Sudanese crisis. President Babangida said the meeting emphasized the need to have all Sudanese people united. And since similar peace talks in the past have failed to achieve the desired result, what expectations does President Babangida have this time around?

[Begin Babangida recording] I have been most encouraged during my discussions with the president and I sincerely hope that through the deliberations that we had with the Sudanese delegation and the delegation of the SPLA and from the [words indistinct] our expectations are very high. [end recording]

The Sudanese leader, who was accompanied by some of his ministers, has since left for home.

Two Banks Suspended From Capital Market

AB2004221093 Dakar PANA in English 1511 GMT 20 Apr 93

[Text] Lagos, 20 April (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has suspended Centre-Point Merchant Bank Ltd. and Nationwide Merchant Bank Ltd. from the country's stock exchange.

A suspension order released in Lagos Monday said the suspension was with immediate effect. The decision followed what the SEC said was unfair and unprofessional conduct concerning a Nigeria Lamps Industries stock issue in 1992. The issue was undersubscribed.

Togo

Koffigoh Holds News Conference on Coming Elections

AB2104145293 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Togolese have been informed about the organization of the upcoming elections—June for the presidential elections and July for the legislative elections. As soon as the dates for these elections were announced, many people made statements to either approve this new initiative of the crisis government or to condemn it.

To explain the unclear aspects of the organization of these elections, Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh held a news conference at Entente Palace in Lome yesterday morning. State news reporters attended. During this news conference, Mr. Koffigoh touched on various subjects ranging from the timeliness of the June and July presidential and legislative elections to problems of security, including access of political parties to the state media and the material organization of the elections. Asked whether the organization of the elections is timely, Prime Minister Koffigoh answered:

[Begin Koffigoh recording] In the democratic regime that is already in existence and is functioning normally, when a country is divided by an extremely burning and

serious issue, the solution that is generally found to create consensus among all the citizens is the organization of elections. In certain countries, referenda are organized to enable the people to express themselves and to achieve a consensus on the conduct of the nation's policies.

Togo is almost in this situation. Since the end of the Sovereign National Conference, the nation has been divided. It is with much difficulty that we have succeeded in achieving minimum understanding in the conduct of the democratic process. Several agreements were made, but they were unable to map out the way for the implementation of this process. After some time, misunderstanding cropped up again on new issues, thus making things more complicated. Given these circumstances, the only solution is to call on the people to speak so that they can allow, in all sovereignty, the rapid establishment of the new institutions. By this I mean the institutions of the Fourth Republic. [end recording]

Concerning the Fourth Republic, the prime minister stressed that despite all our misunderstandings, there is only one incontestable element. This is the new constitution that is going to govern the Fourth Republic. It was subjected to a referendum, approved, and promulgated by the president of the Republic on 14 October 1992:

[Begin Koffigoh recording] No one is disputing the validity of this constitution. The people have their rights and those who govern are duty bound to see to it that the people can finally enjoy the only incontestable element, which is the constitution of the Fourth Republic. That is why it is imperative to organize the elections. [end recording]

Concerning the legality or the illegality of the crisis government, which is doing all it can to reestablish order in the country, Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh told us why this government is called a crisis government:

[Begin Koffigoh recording] Why did we call it a crisis government? We called it a crisis government because the country was in crisis and it needed to be brought out of the crisis. The country needed a government and leadership. We waited for consensus to be reached, but this consensus was not reached. The people were in a state of utter confusion. Leadership was needed for the country, so the establishment of the Togolese crisis government was an answer to a national imperative. I think the Togolese understood this. This said, I do not want to overlook the crux of the problem. If the crisis government is illegal, as some say, we must rapidly return to legality; in other words, we must call on the people to express themselves so that the constitution of the Fourth Republic can be rapidly enforced. That is what is going to be done with the organization of the presidential elections on 6 and 20 June.

The second possibility is that this government, although a crisis one, is considered legitimate but is managing a crisis. In that case we would have to come out of the crisis. In the present condition, the other alternative is also valid. To come out of the crisis, we must call on the people to express themselves. So, in whatever way we consider the problem, the elections are necessary. The academic debates on legality and legitimacy are very interesting, but they do not provide any concrete solutions to the current needs of the Togolese people. [end recording]

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